INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 169- BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 18 1929 ONE ANNA

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INDIA AND LABOUR CABINET

Malaria To Receive More Attention Than Reforms

DR. SHIELS ON UPLIFT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

I Have Sat At Feet Of Mahatmaji, He Says

LONDON, July 17.

The Labour Government has got to develop a new slogan which would stand for its policy in regard to India. That slogan may be briefly stated as "Uplift of the workers and peasants more than reforms." Thus the Simon Commission is no more referred to as body from labours of which India stands to gain much. The Simon Commission is now by common consent relegated to back ground. Instead the Whitley Commission is brought to the forefront.

UPLIFT MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Labour's great concern, it is said, is now for social and industrial reform by working for the uplift of the masses. It is, therefore, said that constitutional reforms do not matter at all because the acid test of the well-being of India lies in fighting malaria, better agricultural implements, etc. This newly-found Labour slogan was given expression to in provoking manner by Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for India, at Empire Market Board dinner. But Dr. Drummond Shiels' speech did not go without a challenge.

NO MINCING OF MATTERS.

To Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna fell the privilege of replying to Dr. Drummond Shiels' toast in honour of the "Guests" and Sir Phiroze did not mince matters.

In the course of his speech Dr. Drummond Shiels reiterated what has now become common feature of all Labour utterances on India, namely, that Empire in general and inferentially India in particular must be regarded as "responsibilities of all parties." Continuing Dr. Drummond Shiels deplored that best brains of India should be concentrating on pure political issues neglecting urgent social reforms.

SAT AT FEET OF MAHATMA!

Sugar-coating this reflection on Indian social conditions Dr. Drummond Shiels paid a warm tribute to Mahatma Gandhi saying "Myself on one occasion sat at Mahatma Gandhi's feet whose courage in social reforms is widely recognised." Dr. Drummond Shiels paused as if for applause, but the audience which was predominantly non-Indian heard the tribute to Mahatmaji without a single cheer.

SIR P. SETHNA HITS OUT.

In his reply Hon. Sir Phiroze replied to Dr. Drummond Shiels' criticisms of concentration in India on politics. He demanded on behalf of India equality of status and responsibility within the Empire and defended the importance which the best brains in India give to politics. Indian leaders, declared the Hon. Sir Phiroze, attach great importance to political progress because the attainment of national freedom is quite necessary to enable the leaders to remove social wrongs.

Continuing Hon. Sir Phiroze made clear that majority of Indian leaders do not believe in any British Political Party although a section felt that the Labour Party was better than any other Party for India to deal with. Hon. Sir Phiroze also reminded Dr. Drummond Shiels that he had provocatively strayed into field of politics necessitating a reply.

Dr. Drummond Shiels said that he had listened carefully to the speech of the Hon. Sir Phiroze and that he would report to proper quarters Sir Phiroze's claims and contentions.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. Votes Mahatmaji for Presidentship

The name of Mahatma Gandhi was finally recommended to the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday evening. There were four names before the meeting, namely, that of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who obtained 11, 9, 4 and 4 votes respectively. Mahatma Gandhi having secured the highest number of votes, his name was finally recommended to the A. I. C. C.

A. I. C. C. Meeting

—:o:—

TO TAKE PLACE AT ALLAHABAD ON JULY 26

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The All-India Congress Committee meeting will take place in the Mayo Hall Allahabad on July 26. The meeting will commence at 4-30 p.m.

Visitors' tickets will be sold for the meeting at the office of the All-India Congress Committee.—Free Press.

Dr. Satyapal's Father Dies of Heart Failure

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 17.

Death occurred due to heart-failure of Dr. Mani Ram, father of Dr. Satyapal at the age of 72.

The deceased was ailing for some time and since Dr. Satyapal's conviction, his case grew from bad to worse.

Last night he went to bed as usual but developed heart trouble at midnight and expired within an hour.—Free Press.

MR. SATINDRA SEN'S CASE

—:o:—

TRANSFER APPLICATION GRANTED

CALCUTTA, July 17

Justices C. C. Ghose and Jack transferred the proceedings against Mr. Satindra Nath Sen, Barisal leader of the Congress and 14 others from the file of the Additional District Magistrate to that of the District Magistrate.—Free Press.

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, official of G. K. Union and Mr. S. V. Deshpande engaged in an argument with Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police at Kumbhar Chawl, before their arrest.

HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS

Towns And Villages Under Water In Sind

CALCUTTA PORT HOISTS STORM SIGNAL

PLIGHT OF S. KANARA VILLAGES

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 17.

Twenty-five houses collapsed in Sukkur, six persons and ten cattle being extricated dead from the debris, as a result of heavy rains for 36 hours during the week end.

The Lloyd township was submerged and some of the staff quarters near the barrage have collapsed.

Lower Sind, specially Badin, Mirpurkhas, and Tandoalahyar has suffered considerably. Several houses collapsed in Shahdadpur, in middle Sind, six persons and numerous cattle being killed.

Fourteen inches of rain fell in the mofussil and fields and roads have been transformed into a wide lake. At Shikarpur there is knee-deep water in Jamani Hall, the police lines, the women's hospital and the local school. Several houses, trees and telephone poles have fallen. The temperature has fallen to 78.

HEAVY RAIN IN JAMNAGAR

—:o:—

Mr. Maganlal Rupshibhai Vakil writes from Jamnagar, under date July 16th:—

"There were heavy rains from Friday mid-night and noon to-day, measuring about seventeen inches. The sky is still cloudy, streets are overflooded with water. The General Secretary, Seth Pestonji Merwanji ordered every possible help needed and personally attended the localities while raining. No loss of life is reported while some huts were badly damaged.

The Railway Manager, Mr. Green personally attended to the help of the untouchables and accommodated them in the carriages at the station. The railway line is washed out in certain parts. The leading citizens together with a hundred workers of the Jain Uvak Mandal and Seva Samaj and the city people in company with the Municipal Secretary Mr. Kothari and the Tramway Inspector Mr. Ardeshir are trying their level best to relieve the sufferings of the helpless poor by providing food and quarters. Both the rivers are heavily flooded. The Police rendered timely help."

STORM SIGNAL AT CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Port Commissioners hoisted the storm signal indicating that the port might be visited by a storm of unusual velocity.

Telegraphic messages were received by the Port Authorities to the effect that storm centred at 30 miles round the Sagar Islands.

Monsoon was vigour at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal.—Free Press.

HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FROM S KANARA

(From A Correspondent.)

Chandragiry river (Kasaragod Taluq, South Canara) was in high floods in the early hours of the 6th instant. Villages and fields on its bank are very badly effected. 400 houses and crops over 200 acres of land have been destroyed. The houses are mostly of the Moplahs and the crops are of the Hindu tenants. Most of the people are now huddled in temporary huts. They are in great distress.

A Flood Relief Committee is formed with Mr. Mohammad Schamnad, M.L.C., as President. Contributions may kindly be sent to the Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, Kasargod, South Canara.

BOOKING ON JAMNAGAR RY TO BEGUN

—:o:—

JAMNAGAR, July 15.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway authorities wire under date 15:—

Booking of traffic of all descriptions between Jam Wanthali and Aliabada will be resumed to-morrow. —A. P.

Bezwada—An unfortunate accident has occurred at the Dock in Bandar Canal at 1 P.M. on Tuesday when a small dingy boat round to Valluripalam capsized. Four passengers, two women, one boy, and one man were drowned and one other rescued. All dead bodies were found. The cause for the accident is unknown. Police inquest is being held.—Free Press.

MEERUT TRIAL

—:o:—

To Re-open To-day

MR. HUTCHINSON'S MONEY INTERCEPTED

MEERUT, July 17.

The transfer application in the Meerut trial having been rejected by the Allahabad High Court, the inquiry into the case will be resumed before M. Milner White to-morrow when it is understood four prosecution witnesses will be examined. Haiderkhan is the thirty-third accused but warrants against him have been returned unexecuted.

Mr. Langford James, Mr. Horton Khan Bahadur Tasadduq Husen and Mr. Kharamabi returned this morning from Allahabad. Some of the defence counsel have already reached Meerut. The rest including Sinha, Chakravarty, Mr. F. H. Ansari and Mr. Gupta are expected this evening.

MR HUTCHINSON'S COMPLAINT

The Central Defence Committee communicates to the press a complaint from Mr. Hutchinson about interference and delay caused to his correspondent. Accused. It is alleged, has not yet received £5 sent by his mother in England for Hutchinson's personal comforts. —A. P.

CREW OF 39 DROWNED

—:o:—

TRANSPORT STEAMER SINKS

LONDON, July 17.

Valparaiso.—There was only one survivor out of a crew of forty on the Chilean transport steamer "Abtao" which sank owing to severe storm off Port before the vessels speeding in response to her S.O.S. were able to assist, her.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF "ABATO"

—:o:—

LONDON, July 17.

Valparaiso.—Another survivor of "Abato" has been picked up. The destroyers sighted dead bodies among the wreckage, but it is feared there are no more survivors.—Reuter.

King's Health

—:o:—

LONDON, July 17.

It is officially stated this morning that improvement in King's condition continues to be satisfactory.

No bulletin has been issued, but it is learned that the wound is now clean and it is not necessary to insert the drainage tube.—Reuter.

CHINA'S REPLY TO ULTIMATUM

Professes Friendship to Soviet

NEW CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO DISCUSS PENDING MATTERS AT MOSCOW

—:o:—

"Arrests Made For Suppressing Communism"

LONDON, July 16.

Nanking.—Replying to the Soviet ultimatum the National Government professes friendship to the Soviet, and says the New Charge d'Affaires will shortly be leaving for Moscow to discuss all pending matters. It makes two demands (emphasising that they are not counter-demands namely, release of the Chinese imprisoned in Russia and adequate Russian protection for the Chinese in Russia from aggression and repression. It maintains that the recent arrests of Russians were necessary for the suppression of Communist propaganda and the maintenance of order in Manchuria.—Reuter.

IRWIN-BENN CONVERSATIONS

Labour Govt's Intentions Towards India

LONDON, July 16.

Lord Irwin had his first interview with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State, to-day. It is understood that to-day's conversation was only the beginning of a series of conversations which both Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn will have on the Indian question. One of the foremost question calling for decision will be a period for which the lifetime of the Legislatures shall be extended. That will settle incidentally the time which the Labour Government propose to take to introduce legislation in Parliament dealing with Indian reforms after the Simon Commission have reported.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

The present plans of the Labour Government are, it is reliably stated, to order a general election as early as possible so that it would be free to invite the Indian Parliament as only a representative organisation competent to speak for India to send a delegation to confer with the Parliamentary Joint Committee. According to this plan the new Reform Bill cannot come before the Parliament till the winter of 1930 at the earliest and may possibly be carried over till 1931 even. Premier MacDonald himself does not give the Labour Government more than two years of tenure. In the circumstances it is quite within possibilities that another general election might have taken place in England before the Indian Reform Bill is on the anvil. Lord Irwin, it is said, however, is keen to press forward the Reform Bill without any delay.—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION AT WORK IN LONDON

—:o:—

DR. GOUR AND DR. SUHRAWARDY TO DRAFT FUTURE CONSTITUTION

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter understands that the Indian Central Committee has appointed a sub-committee composed of Sir Hari Singh Gour and Dr. Suhrawardhy to draft proposals for the future Constitution and composition of the Legislative Assembly. The Central Committee and the Simon Commission are meeting frequently and have separately reached certain conclusions. The drafting of their respective reports is progressing satisfactorily.

Reuter learns that the Central Committee has reached agreement on many Provincial matters including the representation of "Depressed" classes in the Legislatures. The most controversial questions before the Committee include changes in the Central Government and communal representation and if unanimity is reached on these it would be safe to anticipate unanimous report.—Reuter.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS' FRANK STATEMENT

—:o:—

INDIA BRINGS 80 MILLIONS STERLING TO ENGLAND'S COFFERS

LONDON, July 16.

To lessen British influence in India, says Mr. Trevor Pinch, ex-editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore would be fatal. This statement is made in an article to the "Yorkshire Post" on the Indian situation. Mr. Trevor Pinch also points out that the British dominance of India is beneficial to England in terms of pounds shillings and pence. India brings to England's coffers annually, says Mr. Pinch, eighty millions sterling. Continuing Mr. Pinch says that one of the reasons why the Swarajist Press wanted to boycott publishing evidence tendered before the Simon Commission was the damaging nature of its evidence. To avoid exposure, says Mr. Pinch, the Swarajist Press declared it necessary to extend boycott of British goods to the British Commission and also ceased publishing evidence though they did not refrain from commenting at inordinate length with the imaginativeness on unpleasing features.—Free Press.

President Patel at Ahmedabad

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has arrived here and is staying with his brother, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. —A. P.

Madras.—There was a sudden explosion in one of the fireworks manufacturing depots at Viyasarpatty near Madras on Monday as a result of which nine persons, five women and four men, were seriously injured. All of them were immediately removed to the hospital where two women died. The rest are reported to be in a precarious condition.—A. P.

188141

N. Y. COTTON RISE 38 POINTS

—:o:—

Reports of Increased Weevil

TAXAS DROUGHT INDUCE COVERING

New York, July 16.

New York Cotton futures market suddenly took an upward trend on short covering induced by private reports of increased boll-weevil and draught in Texas. The market closed at a rise of 47 to 36 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 35 points to 18.35c.

The New Orleans futures market recorded a rise of 40 points while Spot Cotton prices advanced 41 advanced 41 points.

The Liverpool Cotton Market displayed better tone on Government interventio in the question of reduction in wages of Lancashire operatives.

As mentioned yesterday, the market is a weather one and private reports of increased boll-weevil, and unfavourable weather forecast over the Eastern Belt and drought in Texas administered a rapid recovery in the prices of American Cotton. It is difficult to understand how far to rely on to-day's news as one sparrow will not make summer. We see little in the situation to follow the advance further at the moment as the excellent progress which the crop attained upto now cannot be offset by adverse weather of one day. It is risky to form any decided opinion, however, as it appears to us, sales on buldge for quick turns are likely to result in moderate profits.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.42 lowest 17.95.

N. Y. January highest 18.64 (2-58 p.m.) lowest 18.26 (at the opening.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York and Liverpool:—

New York Market advanced on short covering on private reports of increased boll-weevil.

Liverpool 4-30 p.m.—Government intervened in Lancashire Wages dispute, meeting employers to.morrow.

8-30 p.m.—Rather better tone in Liverpool market on Government intervention in Lancashire Wages dispute.

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect much higher market in near future on account of heavy Boll-weevil damage."

From New York:—"Advanced on short covering in consequence of unfavourable crop reports.

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by unfavourable Eastern belt forecast and drought in Texas."

Weather Report.—"Light to moderate rains fall in Mississippi valley. Central Belt partly cloudy. All balance Entire Belt generally fair."

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Cotton crop continues to improve in condition but think near "maximum condition."

Messrs. Khimji Poongh & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk Co.:—

"No rains warm."

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 17.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 2.16 Cents.
Sugar December 2.28 Cents.
Wheat September 1.41-3/4 dols.
Wheat December 1.47-3/4 dols.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.).

Bombay, July 17.

July close at s 9/9 3/4d. 1/8d.
Oct. close at s 10/2 1/4d. up 7/8d.
Dec. close at s 10/5 1/8d. up 7/8d.
Wheat Chicago.
July per bushel dol. 1.36-1/4 1.5/8
Sept. ,, ,, dol. 1.40-3/4 1-1/2.
Dec. ,, ,, dol 1.46-1/2 1-1/8

SUNDARISATHI
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THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC
For Ladies—Young and Old.
Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as **Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea,** to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on **Uterus** and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of **Doctors** and **Eminent Physicians.**
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Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
which are required to be completed.
Sold by Every Chemist
The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2
and AHMEDABAD.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 16.

October	18.48+.47
December	18.63+.40
January	18.62+.38
March	18.81+.36
May	18.91+.36
Middling Spot	18.35+.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 16.

July	17.88+.40
October	18.23+.40
Middling Spot	18.54+.41

NEW YORK.

New York, July 16.

NEW YORK 10-55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	unquoted
October	18.07
January	18.31

NEW YORK 11-45 A.M.:—

July	17.65
October	18.06
January	18.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
July shipment sellers 49|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
July|Aug shipment sellers 49.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
July shipment paid 49|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|10-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|.
C and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept. per cwt 11|11-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|0-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b, Spot 0s. 11d. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment quoted £9.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July|Aug shipment paid £19-5.

LINSEED.

London, July 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £19-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £19-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
July|Aug shipment Hull sellers £18-18-9.
Linseed Bombay ton—
July|Aug shipment sellers £20-10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 16.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
July|Aug delivery, paid and further buyers 33|9.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Sept|Dec. delivery buyers 33|4-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

Nw York, July 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality, Spot 16-1|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19-5|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128-1|2.
National Bank £49-3|4.
Eastern Bank £6-5|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-7|8.
Conversion Loan £75-7|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-1|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £50.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £65-1|2.
Consols £54-3|4.
War Loan 4 per cent £101-1|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, July 16.

Demand Bills ... 384.62 - Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

	Opening	Closing
July	9.67	9.73
August		9.68+.01
September		9.67—.01
October	9.61	9.65—.02
November		9.63—.02
December		9.65—.02
January	9.60	9.66—.02
February		9.67—.02
March	9.66	9.71—.02
April		9.72—.02
May	9.68	9.73—.02
June		9.73—.02
July		9.73—.02
Middling Spot		10.07—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

Scinde Fully Good	6.00—.10
Scinde Fine	6.25—.10
Scinde Superfine	6.50—.10
Bengal Good	5.75—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.00—.10
Bengal Fine	6.25—.10
Oomra Good	6.80—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.10—.10
Oomra Fine	7.40—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.10—.10
Broach Fine	8.35—.10
Broach Superfine	8.60—.10

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	15.63+.04
October	15.74+.04
November	15.73+.03
January	16 03+.04
March	16.24+.04
May	16.46+.04
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	16.25—.20

—:o:—

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Copper, Braziers £95-1|2.
Yellow Metal, £73.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1|2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £214-1|2.

LONDON SILVER

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Silver.—China Banks bought and sold. Business very small. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	24-5|16
Forward	24-3|8

—:o:—

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-3|8

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, July 17.

Our Silver market registers a further rise of 13 annas over the closing quotations of the last week. For the most part of the week prices ruled quiet but steady fluctuating within narrow limits but later sharply advanced on heavy short-covering and on buying by option-dealers and local dealers owing to a sudden jump in the Shanghai Exchange. Although the prominent operator remained a seller on all advanecs, there was a large covering by the local bears which influenced the market to put up on a higher level. Some profit-taking by Commission Houses was in evidence at the higher rate. American Banks inclined to buy at lower level while Chinese Banks remained inactive. The stock on hand remains approximately about 1,500 bars while the daily off-take continues very satisfactory. The first shipment for August settlement from London to Bombay which amounts to £35,000 is considered smaller in comparison to daily upcountry demand. The sudden turn in the political situation in China by the ultimatum given by the Soviet Government to the Chinese is responsible for the recent advance in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 56/6 for the first settlement on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 55/6 on the 10th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1/0 T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/8 higher. The highest price was 2.4 13/16 yesterday and the lowest 2.4 3/8 on the 10th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 higher. The market was firm with India and America being moderate buyers while China operated both ways. Continent and speculators were sellers on advances. The York price is 52 7/8 cent i.e., 0 5/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 7/8 cents on the 15th instant and the lowest 52 cents on the 9th instant.

The prices for Gold have declined this week owing to accumulation of stock and reduced upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and

BOMBAY

Bombay, July 17.

In sympathy with a rise of 38 points in New York futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 331 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool opened at a rise of 13 points but later cables showed a rise of 15 points. On account of "Ashadi Ekadashi" the market close at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	317/4
Broach A./M.	331/4
Oomra July	274/8
Oomra D./J.	293/8
Bengal July	214
Bengal D./J.	244

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	60	362,964
Central India		379,871
Barsi and Nagar	205	258,977
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,390
Berar		784,963
Central Provinces		390,479
Total Oomras	265	2,261,644
Dholera	378	231,958
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana	105	60,036
Sind-Punjab		132,802
Broach	63	193,171
Coompta & Dharwar	468	111,546
Westerns-Northerns	481	49,777
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		36,040
Persian		1,682
American		10,429
Egyptian and African		97,671
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	10	
Total	1,760	3,238,490

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	225		
Bengal Fine	215		
Bengal F.G.	210	190	
Sindh-Junjah Fine	215		
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	210	190	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285	260	
Nagpur Saver	285	265	
Yeotmal	275	255	
Arvi Fine	275	250	
Amraoti Fine	265	245	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	245	
Mulkapur Fine	255	230	
Khandesh Fine	245	220	
Muthia Fine	215	205	
Muthia F. G.	195/200	190	
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.	265	245	
Purna F.G.G.S.	255	245	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	255	245	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	245	
Cambodia	390		
Jinja	445		
Busoga	455		

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited. Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, July 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail by Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 12th July 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	87	15,642	14,211
Receipts at U.S. Ports	31	9,372	8,408
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	3	1,840	1,433
To Continent	38	4,470	4,928
To Japan,, Canada & C.	13	1,776	1,257
Total	51	8,086	7,618
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	238	15,885	15,069
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	58	2,876	2,918
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		674	756
Stocks at American Interior Towns		253	386
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,086	1,475
Total		2,013	2,617
Last week		2,164	2,783
Dicerence on week		—151	—166
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		863	812
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	
		5400 bales	63800 bales.

London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

The political development in China is an important factor at present affecting the Silver prices which will to a great extent depend on the news from that country. We remain in favour of purchases round Rs. 55/-

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY July 17.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 22nd July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Seding T T 128 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/8 16th inst.
Sanghai/London 2/4 11/16 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 9/16 16th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21½ 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/4 15th inst. £4.4.11 3/8 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 16th inst. 24 5/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 15th inst. 24 3/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 15th inst. 53 13/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 per cent. 15th inst. 5 5/16 per cent. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 17/32 per cent 15th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2. to 2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY July 17.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|-.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90|12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101|15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108|4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|9|6. 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 101|14|05 per cent 1939|44 Rs. 96|7|0
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

Tone of Silver—Quietly steady. China Banks bought and sold. Business very smal..

LONDON DISCOUNT

BOMBAY July 17

3 Months Discounts	5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts	5 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate	5 1/2 p.c.
Call Money	2 per cent. Nom.
One Month	2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months	3 per cent.
Six Months	3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months	4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India rate	5 p. c.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

We have received the fllowing weekly bullion letter from Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London 19th June:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £163,241,482 on the 12th instant (as compared with £162,968,424 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £9,335,167 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

In the open market yesterday about £655,000 bar gold from South Africa was available. The U. S. A. exchange being favourable to the export of gold to that country there was keen competition from New York for the amount offered in the open market, and the bulk—about £545,000—was secured at the maximum price for shipment to that quarter. In addition about £1,110,000 bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for the same destination as shown in the figures below. The balance—about £110,000—of the gold in the open market was absorbed by the requirements of India and the Home and Continental Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £788,263 during the week under review:—

	Received £	Withdrawn. £
June 13th	350,826	10,338
June 14th	2,618	8,578
June 15th	——	——
June 17th	——	5,158
June 18th	——	1,117,633
June 19th	——	——

Of the amount received on the 13th instant, £349,254 was in sovereigns generally understood to be from Argentina. The withdrawals were all in bar gold.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	9,668
Argentina	350,000
British West Africa	31,730
British South Africa	928,602
Other countries	250
	£1,316,250

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	25,580
Netherlands	13,387
France	17,289
Switzerland	51,140
Austria	13,000
British India	30,489
Other countries	17,290
	£16,8,075

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of May last are detailed below:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	647,7000	311,928
Netherlands	——	48,660
Belgium	——	12,300
France	9,199	62,998
Switzerland	——	102,383
Austria	——	33,250
Egypt	——	222,653
West Africa.	112,057	493
Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay	200,000	——
Union of South Africa	3,697,429	——
Rhodesia	92,723	——
British India	——	133,981
Australia	1,007,000	——
Irish Free State	36,000	——
Other countries	9,843	27,938
	£5,811,949	£955,926

SILVER.

The steadier tone prevailing last week has continued, mainly owing to a slackening off in the selling which has been the feature during the past few weeks. China operators have been buyers on most days, but have shown willingness to sell at rates slightly above current prices. The Indian Bazaars have made small purchases for shipment and also in cover of bear commitments, whilst America has been inclined to support the market.

Mail advice from Bombay under date of 31st May contained the following information:—

"The daily trade return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows an export of 408 ingots of silver to London valued at Rs. 5.88 lacs on Government account."

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	16,795
Canada	19,262
Other countries	15,443
	£51,500

EXPORTS.

	£
Poland	107,632
Egypt	17,300
British India	365,512
Other countries	8,320
	£498,764

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th instant consisted of about 78,600,000 ounces in sycee, 126,000,000 dollars and 7,780 silver bars, as compared with 77,500,000 ounces in sycee, 128,000,000 dollars and 5,000 silver bars on the 8th instant.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—influential and respectable AGENTS on liberal Commission for Rajputana and Central India Apply to Branch Secretary, NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Kutcherry Road, Ajmer.

A 32539

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A NEW COTTON PRESS has been installed by us in this Locality, this year, which is ready for operation. The Factory is about two furlongs from the Railway Station, which is on M. S. M. Ry. This year's estimation is about four thousand bales. For further particulars please apply The Manager, Sri Guru Basavaraj Cotton Press, Kottur, (M. S. M. Ry.)

T R1762

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair looking accomplished Madhwa Desatha Brahmin BRIDE, other than Athreya gothra to marry a Bachelor aged twenty completes B.A. 1930 in affluent circumstances. Send Horoscope and particulars. Apply "Harikripa" care "Bombay Chronicle".

M R1759

BOOKS.

IN RAPID PREPARATION.—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary,—the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated. A stupendous work of unique value. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).

R1742

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street,
CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY morning, the 18th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

32538

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for establishing in Kashmir, a Silk Weaving Factory with modern machinery. His Highness' Government own two Silk Factories, one each at Srinagar and Jammu, which turn out over 2-1|2 lacs of pounds of raw silk annually of superior quality.

The Kashmir climate is ideal for silk weaving and dyeing and labour is cheap and plentiful.

His Highness' Government will give all reasonable facilities. Enquiries should be addressed to the undersigned.

CHET R. KOHLI,
Offg. Director of Industries and Commerce.
H. H.'s Govt. Jammu & Kashmir Srinagar.

32543

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Preference Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting of the Preference Shareholders, held on the 8th day of July, 1929, and mentioned in the Notice dated 27th June, 1929, issued to the Shareholders.

FURTHER NOTICE is given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming the resolutions (as Special Resolution), which have been passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1929 and which resolutions have ben mentioned in the Notice dated 27th June, 1929 issued to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

32524

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STEELWORK FOR NEW STATION BUILDING AT GWALIOR.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork, etc., required for the new station building at Gwalior.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for new station building at GWALIOR". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

Bombay 13th July, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

32523

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMBINED AUTOMATIC AND HAND OPERATED BOOSTER PUMP WITH ELECTRIC MOTOR AND AUTOMATICALLY OPERATED HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC CONTROL GEAR FOR MATUNGA SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMBINED AUTOMATIC AND HAND OPERATED BOOSTER PUMP FOR MATUNGA SHOPS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

8th July, 1929.

32499

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CORONATION MILLS CO., LD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coronation Mills Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To consider whether a liquidator should be appointed in place of Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia (deceased) jointly with the undersigned and if so to appoint such liquidator.

2. To consider how the sum of Rs. 10,600 being the amount of one fixed deposit receipt, and the sum of Rs. 1,170 being the unclaimed dividend on 26 shares should be dealt with.

3. To consider what final dividend should be paid to the Shareholders out of the balance in the Liquidator's hand.

4. To deal with the balance which may remain in the hands of the Liquidator.

5. To lay before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted and its property disposed of and for the purpose of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Bombay, 16th July, 1929.

NANABHAI C. BROACHA,
Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI PARSHATTAM, of Bombay, a widower, Soratiya Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, a Message writer, having his Office at Kharikh Bazar, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

VITHALDAS PREMJI, also of Bombay, Sorathiya Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, also a Message writer, doing business at Kharikh Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

F R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 11th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32544

Gentlemen

Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.
"KRISHNA BLDG."
FORT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government, Bombay Port Trust, and G.I.P. Railway Lists)
Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
119, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LINO TYPE MACHINE.
O.O.C.J. Suit No. 1147 of 1928.
Mansukhlal Chhaganlal
versus
The National Newspapers (India) Company Limited.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of July, 1929, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the Court in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Decree dated the 14th June 1929 herein sell by Public Auction at the National Newspapers (India) Co., Ltd., Press situated at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay:—

One Linotype Machine Model No. 4 (Triplex No. 6912).

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit. Delivery against balance within eight days.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SPECIALLY MADE COMPLETE BUNGLOW FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Seaface, Choupatty up-to-date valuable household furniture cabinet, gramophone, rich drawing room suites, cabinets, carpets, English design single and double beds, Singer machine, best silver and platedware, electric A.C. fans, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS & AMMUNITION CONSISTING OF RIFLES GUNS AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, SPEARS, KUKRIS, BAYONETS, SWORD, DAGGERS, ETC., CONFISCATED UNDER SECTION 167, CLAUSE 8 OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Messrs. MENESSE & Coy. will sell by public auction on Monday the 22nd July, 1929, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

MENESSE & Co.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot:—

Unserviceable stores such as W.I. tanks and pipes, bags, leather zinc, and canvas scrap, galvanized tubes, pipes, and fittings, jars, filters, globes, asphalt cement, kerosene oil tins, rubber lined canvas hose, tubes, tyres, partitions, barrels, iron chains and wheels, cots, furniture and wooden pieces, pick axes, powrahs, shovels, typewriter spray machine, engineering stores, iron and steel articles, hospital accessories, empty bottles, lamps, scales, weights, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-15, & 10 P.M. SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW at 8-15 P.M. TO-DAY.

A hitherto unopened book—presented in a tense drama of undersea action woven around a Submarine disaster.

10 Parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE SAWDUST PARADISE
with
ESTHER RALSTON
and
HOBBART BOSWORTH
A drama of lights and shadows.
A Paramount Sound Picture.

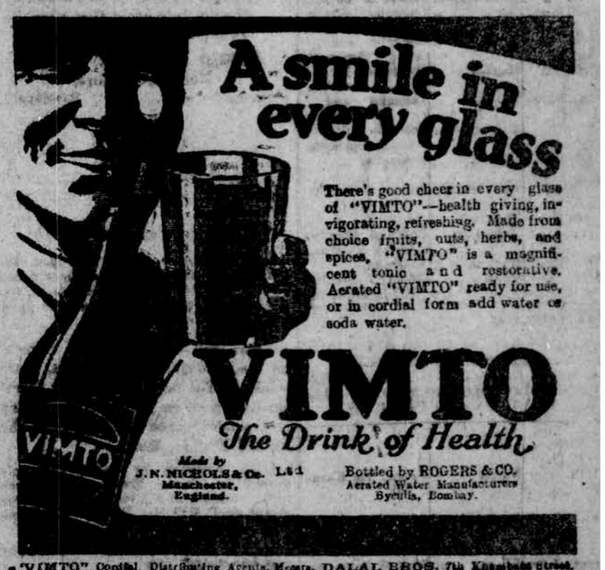
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Come On Boys! meet
THE GINGHAM GIRL
featuring
LOIS WILSON
Sweeter than a Flapper's Kiss.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER



There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
30 July	Maloja x		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia		11,120
17 „	Naldera y	All	16,088
24 „	Razmak		10,602
31 „	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 „	Narkunda z		16,572
21 „	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja z		20,837
16 „	Banchi	direct	16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera z	from	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
„	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x		16,568
25 „	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan z		20,847
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Mantua*	most	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
„	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
„	Razmak @		10,602
„	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 „ about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
23 „	Malwa *		11,000
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

z Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single:	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
18th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
22nd „	Nowshera	Straits & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 P. M.		
18th July.	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi
24th July	Barjora	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
aTottori Maru	5973	18 July	28 „
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
aNagato Maru	8001	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 „	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 „	28 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	12th July	22nd July.
Chifuku Maru	25th „	8th Aug.
Shunke Maru	10th Aug.	24th „
Ganges Maru	27th „	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th „

For Particulars apply to:—
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There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freightage and Passage may be arranged with

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BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow. Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park.
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie. Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Khatauli.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

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The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 24th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

E. S. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaheir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers on interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dahhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreti, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
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FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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East AND West

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Purely Indian Concern---Offers everything best in Life Insurance

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Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
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Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE CONTENTS.

INDIA AND ENGLAND
By Mr. Henry S. L. Polak.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS
CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA
By The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
CRIME AND SUPERSTITION
By Mr. S. Jackson Culeman.
THE MOPLAHS
By Mr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law.
A RATIONAL SCEPTIC
By Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.
SOME CEYLON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS
By Mr. A. S. Venkataraman, B.A., L.T.
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR E. AFRICA
By Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani.
A BOOK OF WORDS
By Mr. A. Aravamuda Aiyengar, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
AMANULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN
INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA
By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
BUDDHA'S MESSAGE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
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Page	8 Columns	201 „ 500 „	3.60	Above 1500 „	2.00
		501 „ 800 „	3.20		

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City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 19.

Mr. Muhomed Ali's Lecture of "Objects of Congress Muslim Party", 7-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B.B.R.A., Cooperage 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY July 20

The s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G.I.P. Rly., Cooperage 4-30 p.m. and Ulsters vs. Cheshires, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

TEHMINA: beloved daughter of Ardeshir Framji Khabardar of Daman and Madras, died yesterday morning. Funeral to-day, at 7-30, a.m. (S. T.), at Sirvai Building, near Wallace Flour Mill, Sleater Road, Grant Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th July and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 10th August via usual ports.

BANK PEONS' UNION, BOMBAY.

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the Bank Peons' Union on Saturday (the 20th instant), in the Cawasji Jahangir Hall, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A lecture will be delivered by Dr. W. Burn's to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m., at S. T. College Hall.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. N. Haji, M. L. A., will deliver a public lecture on "An Indian Mercantile Marine" at the Brotherhood Hall on Saturday, (20th instant), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. K. T. Shah will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play as per the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Weather Permitting:—

1. March, Argandab, Thompson; 2. Selection, The Blue Mazurka, Lehar; 3. Two Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6, Brahms; 4. Patrol, The Scottish, Williams; 5. Intermezzo, Leonore, Chantrier; 6. Selection, Hit the Deck, Youmans; 7. Valse September, Godin; 8. Londonderry Air, O'Connor Morris; 9. Finale, Sonny Boy, arr. Ord Hume.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Oratorical Competition of the Union will be held in the Union Hall, on Saturday, (20th instant), at 5-45 p.m. Entries close on Thursday, (18th instant), and should reach the debates Secretary of the Union, on or before that date. The following are the three subjects:—1. Freedom of speech: its uses and abuses. 2. The Communal Spirit in Indian politics. 3. The place of Physical culture in our educational systems.

GUJARAT MANDAL.

A public meeting under the auspices of the above Mandal, the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, and Santa Cruz Sahitya Sabha will be convened on Sunday (21st instant), at 5 p.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri to express sorrow at and put on record the loss sustained by the death of the late Sheth Purshottam Vishram Mowjee.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

Strenuous and persistent efforts are being made by the zealous worker's of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, to enrol Congress members. Shriyuts N. B. Deshpande, Yaswant Parulkar, Ganpatishankar Desai and Indrajit Thakore, went for enrolling members from house to house on last Thursday on last Sunday too, Messrs. N. B. Deshpande, Yaswant Paralkar, Ganpatishanker Desai, Manibhai Desai, Indrajit Thakore, Krishnaji Deshpande, Gokaldas and Damodardas, enrolled members. In all 268 Congress members were enrolled during the last week. The public are earnestly requested to give a hearty co-operation in this matter.

QUARANTINE HARDSHIPS AT MANDAPAM CAMP

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR REDRESS OF INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCES

Under the auspices of the Indian Muslim Association a general meeting of Indians of all communities in Ceylon was held in the Tower Hall on Friday, the 5th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Rauf Pasha, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "This public meeting of the Indians in Ceylon strongly protests against the bad treatment meted out to travellers from India by the Medical Authorities at Mandapam Camp and Tuticorin and requests the Government of Ceylon to take immediate steps for preventing the same in future."

(2) "This meeting of the Indians in Ceylon requests the Government to appoint a permanent Committee to inspect the Quarantine Stations and advise and help the authorities in providing better facilities for travellers coming from India."

(3) "This meeting of the Indians in Ceylon authorises the Chairman to forward the resolutions of the meeting to the authorities concerned in Ceylon as well as in India."

Mr. C. S. Jambuswamy Pillai, Editor, "Desatondan", offered a few remarks and said that the Quarantine Stations should altogether be abolished.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

—:o:—

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION BY TRUSTEES OF PORT OF BOMBAY

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union (representing the Workshops' employees) having been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, it was decided to accede to their request for official recognition subject to restriction of membership to the classes represented by this Union.

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were sanctioned:—

(1) Rs. 1.98 lakhs for maintenance renewals of rails and sleepers on the Bombay Port Trust Railway during 1929-30.

(2) Rs. 25,661 for construction of an additional railway siding and platform at Ballard Pier Station necessitated by the increased traffic in the busy season.

A lease for 10 years was granted to Mr. Hasambhoy Jetha of a plot of land (area 388 square yards) at Reay Road, opposite Dockyard Railway Station, for erecting shops with offices and residences above. Two renewals of leases on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates were also granted on terms mutually agreed.

"SUBMARINE" AT CAPITOL

—:o:—

A STIRRING PICTURE OF SEA LIFE

Bombay has had exceedingly few occasions of witnessing such a gripping and soul-stirring picture like the "Submarine", which is being shown at the Capitol to crowded houses this week. The screening of this picture, coming as it does close upon the great naval tragedy of "Submarine H-47" which occurred last week in St George's Channel, affords a rich glimpse into the real life of the crew on the high seas, who are exposed to the direst perils of instantaneous destruction. Jack Holt as the leading actor wins universal applause and Dorothy Rivers plays an indispensable part in the important romantic aspect of the picture. The extreme tension and nervousness caused by the torturous life of the crew in the "Submarine" in the bottomless deep of the sea, is finely relieved by the love story of the hero and the heroine, which is a chapter by itself in this great drama. The work of saving death-ridden members of the "Submarine's" crew which ultimately triumphs arrests the closest attention of the audience and gives us a peep into things of the sea, which we have hardly a chance of seeing except on the silver-screen. It is indeed a rare occasion and the memory of scenes of this picture is undoubtedly imperishable. A magnificent opportunity would be wantonly thrown away if one, whether one be old or young, rich or poor, were to miss seeing this all-attractive and wonderful "Submarine" at the Capitol Cinema this week.

FOUND.

A copy of De Monte's Exchange Calculator on one of the benches of the B. B. & C. I. Matunga railway station on the 17th July morning. Owner can claim it from K. C. Achuthan Nair, Clerk, Accounts Department, Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MAGISTRATE JAILED FOR BRIBERY

—:o:—

APPEAL DISMISSED

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Wild on the Appellate Side disposed of the appeal filed by Trambak Vinayak Tillu, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for bribery.

The prosecution alleged that Motiram, a resident of Marud and an old widower wanted a wife. In the village of Ghodasgaon, some miles away, one Devba, had a niece named Eni who was discarded by her husband Tukaram and was prepared to marry a second husband. Negotiations were opened between Motiram and Devba in July 1926 and the latter agreed to give Eni in marriage to Motiram, provided he bought over Tukaram to give a divorce to Eni and further agreed to pay Rs. 150 to Devba himself. Motiram, agreeing to the terms, secured a loan of Rs. 525 purchased some clothes worth about Rs. 60 for the 'Mohatur' and went to Ghodasgaon to have the marriage celebrated Devba, however refused to have the 'Mohatur' though he was paid Rs. 115 in cash. Motiram, suspecting that Devba was putting him off on one pretext or another, returned to Marud and filed a complaint before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Jalgaon, charging Devba, his wife, son and three others with criminal breach of trust, alleging that he had parted with Rs. 525 on the promise of 'Mohatur' which was not performed.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Jalgaon returned the complaint to Motiram directing him to carry it to the accused, the Second Class Magistrate at Yawal.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

On August 17, 1926, after the complaint was verified, the accused told Motiram that his complaint was of a civil nature and that he must resort for redress to a Civil Court. Thereupon, Motiram had a consultation with Kalu, the brother of the Revenue Patil of Marud who had accompanied him to Court that day and who knew the accused. Subsequently, Motiram and Kalu went to his (accused's) residence and related the 'Mohatur' story. The accused was implored to entertain the complaint and secure the restoration of the money or the wife for Motiram. It was alleged the accused demanded Rs. 200, but on Motiram pleading poverty and the expenses he already had to incur for obtaining Eni, Rs. 100 agreed upon. Accordingly Motiram paid Rs. 25 on the spot and the balance the next morning. Motiram and Kalu, thereafter went to the Court but as Devba suggested a compromise agreeing to perform the 'Mohatur' of Eni with Motiram, the complaint was dismissed.

The accused denied that Motiram and Kalu visited his place and offered him the amount as a reward for his good offices.

The Sessions Judge, in confirming the sentence, held that the testimony of Motiram and Kalu had received ample and independent corroboration from the evidence of other witnesses. In his opinion the conviction of the accused was right.

Their Lordships giving reasons confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal of the accused.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

—:o:—

ECHO OF BOMBAY COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, heard on Wednesday the case in which Mr. Ramachandra Kashinath Tatnis, editor and publisher of "Vividha-Vritta," a Marathi weekly, charged Achut Balmant Kolhatkar and Purshotam Narayan Varde, editor, and printer and publisher respectively of "Sandesh", a Marathi daily under Sections 500 and 504 I. P. C. namely defamation and insult.

The complainant alleged that considering the tension in the city during the days of riots the publication made in the accused's paper would tend to incite people to do him physical harm. The said importation had hurt the complainant's feelings and were of such a nature as to lower him in the estimation of the public.

The first accused made a statement regretting the words used against the complainant and the against him was compounded.

The case against the second accused was postponed to August 14.

Mr. S. A. Shetty appeared for the complainant while Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the first accused and Mr. Kelaskar for the second accused.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL O. S. ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the Imperial High School, Old Students' Association will take place on Sunday (the 21st instant), at 10-0 a.m. in the School.

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

—:o:—

STEADY INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

TEACHERS' CO-OPERATION BRINGS ABOUT NORMAL CONDITIONS

The following has been issued under the signature of Mr. J. E. Boman-Behram, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee:—

The Members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Schools Committee to consider the situation of the disturbed attendance in Municipal Schools visited on Saturday morning, the 13th July 1929, the several schools in which the attendance was affected and found that the attendance was really very low. Next day being Sunday the Schools were closed. On Monday the attendance considerably improved owing to the help and co-operation of the teachers, the Superintending Staff and the Parents and Guardians of the children. On Tuesday the attendance further improved and normal conditions have been almost reached. The following figures of attendance will speak for themselves:—

Name of School.	No. on roll.	Normal No. of pupils present.	No. of pupils present on 10-7-1929.
1. Chinchpugli Marathi Boys'	237	215	175
2. Chinchpugli Marathi Girls'	124	60	48
3. Chinchpugli Gujarati Girls'	64	55	29
4. Chinchpugli Urdu Boys'	111	50	41
5 Lalbag Marathi Boys'	125	110	112
6. Lalbag Marathi Girls'	70	55	47
7. Lalbag Gujarati Boys'	52	25	26
8. Lalbag Gujarati Girls'	54	44	32
9. Supari Bag Rd. Marathi Boys'	180	140	128
10. Supari Bag Rd. Marathi Girls'	138	91	89
11. Arthur Bridge Marathi Boys'	243	165	140
12. Sun Mill Road Marathi Boys'	131	90	84
13. Lower Parel Marathi Girls'	40	28	36
14. Lower Parel Gujarati Boys'	142	90	93
15. Lower Parel Gujarati Girls'	115	90	79
16. Lower Parel Urdu Boys'	67	55	36

The report of the situation in the Municipal Schools appearing under the caption "Deadlock in Bombay Municipal Schools continues" in the "Times of India" of Tuesday, the 16th July 1929 is incorrect and misleading.

Before publishing the said report the "Times of India" would have done well in consulting the authorities concerned regarding the situation. It will appear from the figures quoted above that normal conditions have been now reached.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

SURAT, July 16

Hon. Secretary Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, writes:—

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held in the Central Hall of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukundas College, Surat on Monday with Mr. P. J. Vidyarkhan, B.A.LL.B. Retired District and Sessions Judge, in the chair.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Chairman of the Managing and Executive Committees in the course of his speech said "The examination of our past Accounts will show that having regard to low salaries which we had to pay to our teaching staff the total expenditure we incurred on each boy was only 32/- per year in the year 1913. The cost per boy has now gone up to Rs. 66/- per boy. We have to pay so much more for the services which we get from our teaching staff, and it is but fair that the parents should bear a portion of the increased cost of services which we render to them. Unless strenuous and all-sided efforts are made to improve the financial condition of the Society it would be difficult to conduct the various institutions with efficiency. Not only the Society has extended its useful activities in the city but it wants to spread if possible a net work of A. V. Schools in the District of Surat thus providing facilities for imparting efficient English Education to the young boys therein." He further dwelt upon the necessity of the extension of the Hostel accommodation for the students of the College.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas Kt. B. A., C. I. E., M.B.E.; M. L. A. was then unanimously elected President for the year 1929-1930. The proceedings were brought to a close after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FORMATION OF LAND LEAGUE

MEETING IN POONA ON TUESDAY NEXT

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona City, have issued the following notice of meeting dated 16th inst., re-the Formation of Land League:—

At the meeting of representatives of agriculturists of various talukas in Maharashtra, held in Bombay last Sunday, under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is adopted a resolution about the formation of a Land League for the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to remedying the grievances of the agriculturists in the Presidency. In accordance with this resolution, it is proposed to hold a meeting of persons, interested in this question, belonging to all parties in the Presidency, "in the Tilak Mandir, Tilak Road, Poona City, on Tuesday, (the 23rd instant) at 8 a.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been particularly requested to preside over the meeting and guide its deliberations, and he has kindly consented to do so.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of June last the Society employed in all 44 Agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 35 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,441 individuals during the month.

In 1,259 cases the accused were fined more or less.

In 74 cases the accused were fined and their animals 77 in number were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrate.

In 14 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 13 loaders were convicted, and fined Rs. 47/4 in all. In 12 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals:—

In 18 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

374 animals were treated as out-patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police. The two Agents appointed at Bandra successfully prosecuted 52 cases of cruelty of whom, 51 were convicted and fined Rs. 155 in all and 1 was acquitted.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Simla.—Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railways, has cancelled his tour to Calcutta. He will now hold meetings of the Railway Standard Committee ii Simla on 25th and 30th July.—A. P.

Simla.—On expiry of his special duty with the Statutory Commission Mr. B. Rama Rau, I.C.S., will proceed on leave and finish his tenure as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department, Government of India.—A. P.

Simla.—Mr. W. R. Tenant, I.C.S., on return from leave will be appointed Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, at the beginning of the next Delhi Season when Mr. Gladding proceeds on leave on the expiry of which he will revert to Bengal.—A. P.

Lady Sykes visited the St. Margaret's Hospital Poona City on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday:—Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Heneker, Brigadier and Mrs. E. M. S. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Nanavati, Colonel W. H. Hastings, Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Colonel C. Graham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sorley, Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, Lt.-Colonel T. E. Barridge, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. F. Steel, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. N. Barron, Lt.-Colonel G. F. J. Paterson, Mr. P. L. Bowers, Miss C. Stronach, Mr. A. S. Holland, the Revd. Canon C. B. G. Collier, Major and Mrs. D. Paige, Major and Mrs E. C. Chesney, Major and Mrs. W. M. Ommanney, Major and Mrs. J. S. S. Martin, Major and Mrs. I. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Mr. D. F. Chinay, Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White and A. D. C. to the G. O. C. in Chief Southern Command.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RLY. MEN'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of members of the above Union will be held on Sunday (21st instant), at 5 p.m., at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

New York Cotton Prices Again Record Rise of 59 Pts.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF BULL OPERATORS

NEW YORK.

New York, July 17.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.62
To-day's Opening Rate	18.75
Difference	plus .13
To-day's Closing Rate	19.21
Difference	plus .59

The New Rork Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 13 points and improved further four points at scattered buying. At this level realising sales completely wiped off the improvement and prices were quoted 1 point under yesterday's close. However great Bull activity and rampant buying again established a considerable rise of 59 points at the close.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Thursday the Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 22 points while in Bombay Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 341.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 17.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.66
To-day's Opening Rate	9.79
Difference	plus .13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.85
Difference	plus .19

In sympathy with overnight advance at New York the Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 13 points. There was heavy short-covering on report of boll weevil and prices touching highest at a rise of 23 points reacted on profit-taking and closed at a rise of 19. Middling American advanced 25 points to 10.32 while Egyptian advanced 50 points 16.75.

WEATHER REPORT.

Between midnight and daybreak heavy rain Memphis and Alabama. Slightly warmer.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Dallas (Texas):—

"Think Western Texas beginning need rain slightly to get serious complaint soon."

Hornby: Boll-weevil report considered serious.

Crop in Texas:—Unneeded rain in Eastern belt.

Reiss Brothers: Fear increasing boll-weevil infestation. Causing anxiety. Market appeared oversold.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 17.			
Silver Ready	24	4	0
Less	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	4	0
Less	0	1	0

MARKET STEADY.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 17.			
First Settlement	54	2	0
Second Settlement	55	7	0
Third Settlement	56	6	0

PREMIER'S VISIT TO U. S.

—:o:—

SUBJECT OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter understands that the question of Premier MacDonald's visit to United States is at present the subject of diplomatic negotiation as regards the time when it should take place with a view to making it effective in promoting naval disarmament.—Reuter.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

—:o:—

BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 17.

In the Commons moving the second reading of the Colonial Development Bill Mr. Lunn said that Government did not intend that any degree of compulsion should be used to make native populations furnish labour necessary to carry out any scheme under the Act. All possible precautions would be take to ensure that recourse would no be had to forced labour of any kin and that the amount of labou drawn from any one tribe would not be so large as detrimentally to affect the tribal life. The only scheme hitherto found to be practicable was Zambesi Bridge Scheme. In any schemes of Colonial Development medical services and medical research would find most important place. The Government intended, to do all in their power to assist native cultivator.

While great majority of schemes that were being considered were purely Government undertakings, Government would not hesitate to assist private enterprise in return for proper share in its control. The Bill excluded self-governing dominions, India and certain other countries such as Iraq and Transjordania but Colonies Protectorates and Mandated Territories were included —Reuter.

COMMUNISTS IN TURKEY SENTENCED

—:o:—

26 PERSONS GET JAIL

LONDON, July 17.

Constantinople.—The police round up of Communists in Smyrna and Constantinople in April last had its sequel in the trial of 31 persons on a charge of disseminating propaganda attempting to undermine the existing regime. Of the 35 accused 26 have been sentenced to 54 months imprisonment each.—Reuter.

NAVAL PROGRAMME AND LABOUR CABINET

—:o:—

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT

LONDON, July 17

A series of questions bearing on the Government's Naval Programme, notably its reported intention to discontinue building submarines was answered by Mr. Alexander in the House of Commons to-day and foreshadowed a statement by the Premier on the whole question.

Mr. Alexander was unable to give the actual date. He pointed out that the Government had repeatedly offered to discontinue the use of submarines, notably at Washington Conference in 1921. "That still remains Government's opinion but an agreement is impossible until other nations accede to it."

Questioned whether the Government would renew the proposal at the next conference on Naval Disarmament. Mr. Alexander said that the Government were constantly bearing in mind the possibility of reaching an agreement and would once again state their opinion at the first available opportunity.

Mr. Alexander said he was at present unable to announce the date of decision regarding Singapore Base as many departments were involved and the Dominions must be consulted.—Reuter.

HAJ INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

MR. ASRAF ALI PLEADS FOR CALCUTTA AS PILGRIM PORT

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Giving evidence before the Haj Enquiry Committee, to-day, Mr. Asraf Ali, Bar-at-Law, said that the Calcutta Port should be opened for Bengal pilgrims, where better comforts and facilities are available.

The witness submitted that it was the opinion of the pilgrims who sailed both from Bombay and Calcutta. He was of opinion that the present facilities provided by the Government were inadequate and there was difficulty in getting passports.

The witness then suggested Mahomedan Ministers or Executive Councillors should be at the Head of the Provincial Haj Committees to properly safeguard the interests of pilgrims.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1929.

Malaria and Superstition

—:o:—

It is a pity that the Bombay Corporation has to fight both malaria and superstition simultaneously. But we trust this responsible body will safeguard the health and lives of the many despite the "religiosity" of a few. For years the Corporation and the Government only dallied with the malaria problem. That was because they and the public did not adequately realise the havoc caused by the disease. Malaria kills comparatively few all at once but it slowly kills millions. Secondly till recently both the public and Government were disposed to regard malaria as a more or less inevitable incident of tropical life. Thus there was no systematic campaign to drive out the disease from any extensive area. Long and bitter experience, however, has now brought home to many that malaria is a terrible scourge. Fortunately, some at least have also realised that the scourge can be eradicated by an organised campaign. Most medical experts have been agreed for about a generation that in Bombay City at least malaria is caused by a species of mosquito which breeds only in pure water. On the advice of Dr. Bentley the Corporation began the policy of filling up or covering wells and tanks and cisterns. But the Corporation proceeded with its policy in a halting and diffident manner and accepted too many compromises to placate people who think it is religious to use well water for certain ceremonies. The Corporation left trap doors in too many wells while covering them for the most part. But the trap doors were misused by people who left them open too long or too often. The result was that the good done by the covering of many wells was almost nullified by the open trapdoors, and the uninformed public became more sceptical about the utility of closing wells. This should teach us the lesson that if a thing is worth doing at all, it must be done thoroughly. It was only after Major Covell recommended the complete closing of wells that the Corporation launched on a sure and sound policy.

When the Municipal Commissioner issued his communique early in June last, one could at once feel that it was a masterly exposition of the Corporation's new policy. But some of those whose religiosity was ruffled misunderstood and misinterpreted the policy and started a misguided propaganda against it. To placate this section of the public the Commissioner slightly modified his policy, leaving trap doors in a few wells used by and for temples and other religious places. He allowed, too, every facility that was consistent with the new policy. Those who wanted sunrays to fall on the water were promised glass slabs and those who insisted on ventilating the wells were promised perforated brass plates. But there are some who will never be wholly satisfied and there are still many who insist on retaining the trapdoors, despite the danger of these being left open too long.

The common secular arguments that are urged against the policy of sealing up wells may be safely dismissed. The religious objection calls for a frank comment or two. It is common enough for some people to regard some usage or belief as an essential religious principle. Many people, for instance, think that a small-pox patient is possessed by a spirit or a goddess. They have conscientious objections against vaccination as it can only exasperate the goddess. They bathe the patient in water and drink that water to propitiate the goddess. They put new clothes on the patient and then wear them. The infection spreads and kills many but that is also supposed to be necessary to propitiate the goddess. We have no doubt that the persons who hold these beliefs think them to be religious beliefs and may even offer 'Satyagraha' in defence of those beliefs. But wise Governments and Municipalities have another name for such beliefs and do not countenance them. As regards malaria, the new policy must stand or fall with the theory that malaria is caused by the mosquito breeding in pure water. Only doctors can pronounce an authoritative opinion on it. The entire Medical Council of Bombay has endorsed the theory, not to mention experts like Dr. Bentley and Major Covell. In the circumstances, it is the duty of all right-thinking men to give the theory an honest chance. And an honest attempt to preserve life and health is a sacred consideration before which the use of well water drawn by the hand is quite a minor one. We are told by some kindly persons that some mothers and grandmothers are shedding tears at the prospect of losing the use of the hand-drawn well water. Is it not wiser and more humane to feel for the many more mothers and grandmothers stricken by malaria? We suggest that the City Fathers, who have a heavy responsibility in the matter, should view the problem in the clear light of reason. For the sake of the health of a million citizens, we would ask them to go ahead with the new policy without any compromise. We would also ask the public of Bombay to support the Municipal Commissioner in every possible way.

Aden.

—:o:—

The first official act of the new Government in Britain relating to India was the passing of the Government of India Amendment Bill. Two features regarding this measure emerged during the short debate in the Commons in regard to the changes it contemplated in the administration of Aden and the manner of effecting the changes. Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary of State for India, explained that the measure was a routine piece of legislation "to regularise the existing arrangement of Aden". It will be recalled that when in 1927 a proposal was put forward by Whitehall that the administration of the Protectorate of Aden should be handed over by the Government of India to the Colonial Office, the "reform" aroused considerable opposition on the part of the Indian settlers in Aden and their attitude of hostility to it was supported by Indian opinion here. The Government of India themselves recognised the strength of the opposition and the "reform" dwindled down to a reallocation between the Government of India and the Imperial Government of the military expenses involved in administering the Protectorate. Now comes the new measure which has amended Section 33 of the Government of India Act by adding a new proviso to it. The short cabled announcement says that the proviso relates to the arrangements regarding re-allocation of the military expenses, but it is difficult to know whether India has had a square deal until the full text of the measure becomes available. In any case it cannot be considered merely a "regularisation" of the existing arrangement.

A remarkable and ominous feature of the "regularisation" is that it is to be effected merely through Orders in Council. The members of the Left wing of the Labour group in Parliament who protested against this curtailment of the powers of the Legislature were thoroughly justified in expressing dissatisfaction with the tendency to strengthen Executive power. Some of the Tory members even realised the danger of entrusting the Executive with further power, by allowing it to resort to Orders in Council. Official Labour in Britain has certainly not been slow to develop an Imperialist outlook and be amenable to the dangerous doctrine of surrendering to the Executive powers which it is the right of the Legislature alone to exercise.

The Right Attitude

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In his evidence before the Riot Inquiry Committee, Mr. Hotson, the Home Member in the Government of Bombay, made the right suggestion as regards the attitude the Government as well as the public should adopt towards newspapers which indulge in scurrilous communal propaganda. Some witnesses had suggested to the Committee that action should be taken against newspapers of this type and the Chairman invited the Home Member's opinion regarding this point. Mr. Hotson rightly remarked: "It will be far better if the public takes proper action and refuses to tolerate the attitude of the newspapers." He held that "it was absurd for Government to prosecute" journals of this type. The Press serves as a safety-valve for public opinion and it is the duty of the public to see that it does not patronize the wrong kind of safety-valve. If it wants "more decent" journalism, it can, as Mr. Hotson says, "remove bad newspapers from existence" by withholding its patronage from them. Reckless prosecutions of newspapers, as we find them undertaken by the authorities in India, are impossible in self-governing countries, where the Government trusts the public not to patronize the "gutter" Press. We hope the healthy dictum laid down by Mr. Hotson will be borne in mind by the Government of which he is a member as well as by other Provincial Governments and prosecutions against newspapers will be undertaken not merely for the preaching of certain views regarding the Government themselves, but only when they incite to violence.

The Way Out

—:o:—

The Nanking Government's reply to the Soviet Note certainly provides honourable opportunities for both sides in the recent unfortunate quarrel to seek a happy termination to it. The Chinese Nationalist Government professes friendship with the Soviet and announces that a new Charge d'Affaires will be shortly leaving for Moscow to discuss all pending matters. If both on the Chinese and the Russian sides new minds are asked to explore avenues towards peace, the problem will not remain difficult of solution. It should not be difficult for the Soviet to satisfy the Nanking demand that Chinese imprisoned in Russia should be released and that for Chinese nationals in that country adequate protection should be granted. The Nanking Government can have then no objection to release the imprisoned Soviet railway officials and ask for a re-settlement of the complicated question of the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. What the Mukden authorities will, of course, insist on Nanking's demanding from the Soviet administration is that they should not be under the constant apprehension that the Soviet is busy with "cultural" and economic penetration of their territory.

As Others See Them.

Cold weather tourists to this country are increasing in number. Some of them are gifted with a facile pen and use it, like Miss Mayo, to vilify India. Others not content to be mere cold weather tourists, but stay in the country for several months and make a painstaking study of its people and problem. Such tourists are rare, but Mr. Alexander, one of this rare type, has had the courage to record his impression in a volume which he calls "Indian Ferment". To the British Imperialists the book will be repellent. Does not the author remark about the "Steel Frame" of India, the Indian Civil Service, that the majority of these officials "have no ideal at all to animate their labours and that their chief pride is that they are slaves to the fetish of efficiency"?

INSURANCE AND PATRIOTISM.

SUPPORT SWADESHI CONCERNS

(BY AN INDIAN.)

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Vulcan Insurance Company, which was held last week, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who presided on the occasion, in answering a question raised by a shareholder whether all Indian firms supported Indian Insurance Companies stated that if public opinion were to assert itself more than it did now, they would get insurances from all Indian firms. "India," he said, "had a number of good insurance companies and he could not understand why all the Indian firms were not placing their insurances with Indian insurance companies. These companies would have now to show patriotism towards Indian insurance companies. It was, indeed, a pity that crores of rupees from this country should be carried away by way of premium to foreign countries."

PERILS OF LETHARGY.

A statement like the above coming as it does from one of the leading citizens of this city will, I am sure, have the desired effect in rousing the Indian insuring public from their usual lethargy towards Indian institutions. That the Indian insurance companies are becoming sounder and stronger every year can be seen from the Annual Reports issued by these companies. If a close study were given to the history of some of the largest insurance companies in the world, it would be found that very many of them, even in the first decade of their career, found themselves in great difficulties, but the good spirit of the shareholders and the ready sacrifices made by them made it possible for these companies to start again on their career with the result that some of these companies are not only powerful in their own country but have become world-wide. It should be remembered that these companies had the great advantage, even from their very start, of having the entire support of their own people.

HELPING FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

The position in India, however, is not only different but is even difficult so far as Indian insurance companies are concerned. Here we have to contend with a number of foreign insurance companies which had practically the monopoly of the Indian insurance business a few years ago. Indian firms of standing and influence had always the agency of one foreign insurance company or another and thus have

(Continued on page 8)

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

Jawaharlal On Tinplate Workers' Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—How heavy is the burden and how gallantly the white man shoulders it! Silver and gold are heavy to carry and dividends are apt to mount up and it is said that the possessor of them may not find it easy to enter the kingdom of heaven. The eye of the needle is small and will not permit the passage of a camel or of bags bulging with money. But even at the cost of imperilling their immortal souls the princes of finance and industry, the lords who control the destinies of oil and jute and steel and tinplate, insist on carrying the heavy burden.

Workers with little minds and no vision, with no appreciation of the majesty of the existing social structure whereunder they contribute their little mites so that palaces may arise to solace in their leisure moments the giants who shoulder the great burden, protest and strike and give tronble. Intent on their petty selves and unreasonably insistent on having enough to eat or something to wear or somewhere to live, they forget the larger purpose of things. Do we not all believe in the doctrine of evolution? Should not then the fittest survive? Who can be fitter than the Man of Money, lord of many a factory or field and master of many thousands of undistinguished and miserable persons labouring away so that the stream of dividends may never cease? What does it matter if the thousands or the millions starve or die? There are others to replace them.

In Jamshedpur three months ago there was a strike of Tinplate workers who dared to make a few claims so that their lot might be a little better. That strike continues today. But the masters who rule over the Golmuri Tinplate Factory are no weaklings. They are made of stern stuff. Are they to be cowed down by a lot of miserable workers presuming to ask for something more than they have been getting? Never! What does it matter if the workers' demands are reasonable? If that is so it is all the more necessary to have no talks with them or discussions. Else what answer could be given to them? And so the strong silent men who manage the Golmuri Tinplate Factory continue their strong silent career. What does it matter if the condition of workers is bad or if they suffer? That is unfortunate no doubt but how are the managing agents or the directors responsible for nature's economic laws? But alas for the perversity of human natural! The strike continues and there are deep rumblings in the ranks of other workers in the employ of the same masters. People have even said hard things about the strong silent men of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and have dared to suggest a boycott of the Burma Oil Company's oils and petrol.

News comes that the workers in some jute factories have gone on strike. How ungrateful some people can be to those who provide them with work! Is it not a glorious destiny that we should all work and work till our backs are bent and our eyes are dim and our hands tremble so that mighty dividends should go forth to those who toil not but typify in their highly cultured and aesthetic selves the fine flower of modern civilisation? Is it not a comforting thought that although the worker may have nothing to eat and his children are weak and hollow-eyed for lack of food, the master in his palace has an abundance of delicate viands which are wasted and thrown away for every excess? Low wages are not apt to annoy. But surely any sensible worker will put up with them when he realises that the result of his labour is a mighty dividend for some other people.

Some of the jute workers are on strike. But despite this lords of jute refuse to be deflected from their straight and narrow way which they have chalked out for themselves. And so despite strikes dividends continue to come. The Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd., has this year declared a dividend of 125 per cent. It is obvious that they had no special desire to profit. Large sums were put aside for depreciation and renewals. The managing agents no doubt got their share, which must have been considerable, and a large sum was carried forward to the next year. Income Tax and Super Tax consumed a substantial amount and preference shares got their ten per cent. But in spite of all this, much remained. What could one do with it but distribute it as a dividend of one hundred and twenty five per cent free of income tax to the holders of ordinary shares?

The burden was a heavy one. True it would have been light if a part of it had gone to the starving workers who had by their labour created the dividend. But was the white man and his occasional brown colleague in this work of exploitation going to say no because the burden was heavy? Not they. Gallantly they shouldered it even though it was one hundred and twenty-five per cent free of income tax.

Workers were striking outside asking for higher wages and better living conditions, a modest share in the wealth they were producing. What did it matter if they were miserable and starving? The white man was doing his duty. However heavy the burden he gallantly shouldered it.—Yours etc.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Allahabad, July 13.

Notes of the Day

The Old Story.

Major Graham Pole tried to elicit from the Labour Secretary of State for India a gesture of fairness at least in some small thing but he failed. He only asked the Secretary if it was too much to publish the report of the sub-committee of the Sandhurst Committee. But Mr. Wedgewood Benn could not forget the Conservatives who had deliberately suppressed the report. His defence of the suppression, however, was very halting. The report was extensively quoted by the Skeen Committee, he said. But so is almost every sub-committee's report, and it has not been the practice to suppress it on that ground. Another difficulty, he added, was that some of the evidence before the sub-committee was "to some extent confidential" and an expression of personal views. Personal views have a value of their own and may be published as personal. As regards confidential views, either no cognisance should be taken of them or they should be allowed to be published and tested. It is unfair to base conclusions on certain views and to suppress the latter as being confidential.

Unfair.

It will be recalled that protests were made by non-official Indians in the Assembly against this suspicious policy of keeping the document in question confidential, thereby considerably impairing the knowledge which the public is entitled to have about all the facts and opinions before the Skeen Committee. Mr. Jinnah was a member of the Skeen Committee and the protest be made about the withholding of the sub-committee's report does not indicate that the document was to be considered as confidential.

Miss Mayo Again.

Miss Mayo seems to have been summoned to England at a well chosen time for the remainder of the political propaganda. As was to be expected, she is now singing the praise of the benign British rule in India. But was it necessary for her to insult Christianity by observing that that rule was the finest Christian work of the present era? In the advertising of British rule Miss Mayo has not forgotten to advertise her own book, which owes so much to British rule. She claims that "Mother India" has proved a phenomenal success. In a sense it has been a success as have been so many vulgar books or films. She claims further that Bernard Shaw has approved of her book. That too is possible. Shaw loves nothing more than a paradox and a good joke.

Strenuous Advocacy.

M. Poincare won a great reputation as a lawyer gifted with remarkable persuasive eloquence but never perhaps in his legal career had he to use his forensic talents so exhaustively and with such nervous apprehension as to the result of their employment as in pleading for the political case which he has to defend in the French Chamber. That case consists in putting it to Messieurs the deputies that France will look ridiculous in the eyes of all her Allies of the Paris Inter-allied Debt Conference if she insists that she will accept the Debt Agreements, only with reservations. M. Poincare's peroration was warmly applauded by the Right and Centre parties in the French Chamber. Evidently his artful suggestion that the Chamber should ratify the agreement and leave it to the Government to plead France's case at the forthcoming International Conference mollified the deputies. His remark that France will refuse to agree to a further reduction of Germany's debts to her was an adroit touch. As no other Power has asked her to do this, M. Poincare could safely indulge in this minatory declaration.

BURSTING OF DORMANT FORCES

Corporation President's Diagnosis of Recent Riots

GOVERNMENT ACTION NOT PROMPT

—:o:—

Riots Inquiry Committee Proceedings

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was among the witnesses examined by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it met again on Wednesday morning at the Secretariat.

Examined orally by the Committee, Mr. Nissim stated that he was giving evidence on his own behalf. He had lived long in Bombay and had mixed very freely both with Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Mirza: Is it your point that communal tension began in India and then penetrated into Bombay — I don't say that. What I say is that this tension has existed in this country for centuries. During the last 10 or 15 years, it has become much stronger.

BURSTING OF A DORMANT FORCE.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Do you mean to say that the tension was dormant all the time and now it has burst up with greater force?—It is so.

Mr. Mirza: Since how long according to you has this tension become very strong?—Since the last ten years. It is all due to the new political developments that have come into the country. Tension was not so acute before the Reforms came in.

Proceeding, the witness observed that communal tension was not felt in the every-day life of Bombay. Commercial people of both the communities were on very good terms. It was only on occasions that the tension came into prominence. Otherwise, in ordinary times there was nothing.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: When you say that communal tension has existed for centuries, by that "tension" you mean religious differences?—That is so.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness observed that when the attacks on Pathans began that was the time when precautions ought to have been taken forthwith. Leaders of both the communities and also other responsible citizens should have come forward immediately to contradict the kidnapping scare.

The witness held that the measures taken by the police to contradict the kidnapping rumours were neither prompt nor sufficient. The police issued a notification and circulated it broadcast. The notification was also published in newspapers. His contention was that there were good many people who either did not or could not read newspapers or even hand-bills for the matter of that. He thought that Government should be invested with enough powers to prosecute any man spreading false rumours which were calculated to create communal tension.

The witness gave his experience that Pathans were generally disliked by people owing to various reasons. It must, however, be admitted that Pathans were very useful in their own way.

The only remedy he could suggest, continued the witness, to put a stop to communal outbursts was the creation of good feeling between the two communities. That feeling could be created by avoiding inflammatory speeches and writings.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness suggested that military should have been called a little earlier although he could not say what exactly should have been the moment.

Mr. B. A. Palani, a Contractor examined stated that Pathans were engaged as black-legs in the Oil Companies with a definite purpose of breaking the strike. It was natural that the strikers should have grudge against these Pathans. The witness alleged that police took sides with the Pathans because the latter were backed by European managers of the Oil Companies. Owing to this partiality on the part of the police, people lost all confidence in them. At first, he said, the disturbance had no communal element in it. Pathans were chased by Hindus and Muslims alike. It was Muslim hooligans who gave the disturbance a communal turn.

ALI BROTHERS BLAMED.

He particularly blamed Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamad Ali for having instigated the Muslims and helped in turning the disturbance into communal riots. Mr. Mohamad Ali's interview published in "The Evening News" gave impetus to the communal tension.

Proceeding, the witness complained that police were partial to Pathans in so far as they did not take away the lathis from Pathans while they deprived the mill-hands of their means of self-defence. He then described the blood-curdling methods which the money-lending Pathans employed to get their money back from the poor debtors.

Mr. A. Navies, Inspector, Bombay Port Trust, stated that kidnapping scare was deliberately started by some people connected with the Oil Installation strike to take vengeance on Pathans. The disturbance was non-communal in the beginning. It took a communal turn when the illiterate Muslims in the city were stirred up by their fanatical leaders.

The witness found fault with the quality of the Police force in the city of Bombay. He suggested that quality had got to be improved.

Mr. Mathuradas Haribhai, a cloth merchant, examined by the Committee, attributed the disturbances to the publication of the accounts of speeches made by the leaders of both communities. He was in favour of having for Bombay legislation on the lines of the "Gunda Act" of Calcutta.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday, 11-30 a.m.

STATEMENT OF MR. MEYER NISSIM.

—:o:—

The following are some of Mr. Meyer Nissim's replies to Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee's questionnaire:—

In my opinion the breaches of the peace which occurred in Bombay in February and May 1929 were due to the general atmosphere of communal tension which unfortunately prevails in India and has been more in evidence during recent years. The disturbances in Bombay were more of the nature of cold-blooded murders and dastardly attacks on defenceless passersby than ordinary rioting. The responsibility cannot be pinned down to any one community or a particular association. Agitators do exist and to my mind, it was the spirit of retaliation which prolonged the disturbances and led to the deplorably large number of casualties. Had the leaders of the Muslim and Hindu communities been more alert, had they used their influence to pacify the ignorant and counteract the work of agitators at an earlier stage in February, peace would have been restored far more quickly and with much less loss of life.

The disorders in May were more or less a repercussion of the disturbances during the earlier part of the year.

INFLAMMATORY LITERATURE.

Inflammatory literature circulated through the medium of the press, leaflets, etc. and irritating speeches which have been prevalent in this country and going on unchecked have added their quota towards creating unnecessary bad blood and ill-feeling between the two great communities. But the immediate causes of the disturbances were the kidnapping scare followed by attacks on Pathans. An atmosphere was thus created for communal ill-feeling to be rampant.

The oil strike might in a way be said to be responsible for originating disturbances in the City in so far as Pathans were employed for breaking the strike and they were subsequently set upon by those whom they had displaced. It is noteworthy that in the first instance when the Pathans were assaulted on the score of being black legs, they were attacked not only by the Hindus but by the Mahomedans also. When the kidnapping scare was first started it had no communal complexion, but it seems to me that since the Mahomedans sided with their co-religionists the situation soon developed into a communal strife between Mahomedans and Hindus the like of which in severity the City had never before witnessed.

HOOLIGAN ELEMENT IN CITY.

The disturbances were due largely to the hooligan element in Bombay.

Steps should be taken by the police for rounding up the hooligans. Their antecedents are known to the police and the latter should take precautions to keep them under observation when disturbed conditions are apprehended.

AUTHORITIES WERE NOT PROMPT.

In my opinion the authorities were not prompt enough to take action and nip in the bud the kidnapping scare. That the scare was absolutely groundless should have been broadcasted immediately by means of beating "batakis", distribution of hand bills and by posting placards. Above all, those found spreading false rumours should have been immediately arrested.

Moreover the Military and armed district police should have been drafted into the City earlier than they were and in larger numbers.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN POLICE & MILITARY.

My impression, gathered during the course of my acting as an Honorary Magistrate, is that there should be better co-operation between the Police and the Military. Some young military officers have an idea that it is they who are running the show and do not care to pay heed to the Police Officers posted along with them at the various pickets. There may have been sufficient co-operation between the Police and military at headquarters but it is at the outpost that the utmost co-operation and good feeling is essential.

I have also been out with the Motor Patrol and in my opinion the military have been unduly harsh towards the town's people in enforcing the regulations of the Curfew Ordinance.

I would strongly advocate local Ward Committees being permanently appointed under the auspices of the Municipal Corporation for maintaining amicable relationship between the two communities. There are several men in the City known as "Dadas" or heads of "jamats" who have a number of followers and carry influence. These men should be made responsible for the good conduct of their followers. The Corporation would be a suitable co-ordinating body. The members returned by the rent-payers are in touch with a large number of their voters

POLICE FORCE INADEQUATE.

The Police Force is inadequate for Bombay City. In addition to a general increase in the Force, I would recommend in particular more mounted police. They prove very useful during riots and for patrol duty over extended areas in peace times.

I do not think there is a Hindu-Muslim tension in the every-day life of Bombay. Should any tension exist, an "entente" could be brought about if the leaders wish it. In fact it is the duty of the leaders to see that peace and harmony prevail at all times.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Inflammatory speeches and scurrilous articles in the press of a communal nature must be taken notice of seriously and dealt with.

(2) Scares should be contradicted at once and those found spreading false rumours must be prosecuted and made an example of.

I am surprised that although 5 months have passed Government have not launched a single prosecution yet on the above grounds.

(3) The hooligan class should be disarmed immediately disturbances occur. On occasions when disturbed conditions are apprehended, the Police should take steps for disarming the hooligan element even though no rioting may have taken place.

(4) Ward Committees should be appointed on the lines suggested above, vide question 15. By means of such committees only can the duty of maintaining peace and good-will be brought home effectively to the leaders and others of influence.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee appearing in our yesterday's issue the following para has been put in Hon. Mr. Hotson's evidence through inadvertence. It ought to have gone in the evidence of Rao Saheb M. D. Khakhar.

In conclusion Mr. Hotson suggested that the Riots Committee had made sufficient inquiries into the question of Hindu-Moslem tension and therefore they (the Committee) should now start writing their report.

The Chairman: I don't think we can stop now. We are not going to sit for more than a week. (Laughter.)

WORKERS ASSAULTED

ASSAILANTS DISPERSED

—:o:—

MILLS CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY DUE TO HOLIDAY

The mills in the city were closed on Wednesday owing to Ashadi Ekadashi, but the police force was posted in the mill area in its usual strength. The reason for posting police force was to prevent any trouble, as processions of the mill workers went to Vithoba's Temple at Matunga with the accompaniment of music. They had to pass three mosques, situated at Chinchpokli, Sopari Bag and Dadar, where special armed police were posted. There was a striking difference in the dress of the processionists this year as compared with previous years. The Hindu workers used to put on the Maratha costumes in the past, but on Wednesday they were either clad with khadi or khaki and carried red flags and red badges on their clothes.

WORKERS ASSAULTED.

Some workers going to mills were assaulted on Tuesday evening by strikers in which women strikers took a prominent part. It appeared the strikers after the case was adjourned at Dadar Police Court went as far as Poibawdi and formed themselves into four batches to go home. One batch went towards Elphinstone Road where they saw a number of workers going home from their mills. The strikers pelted stones at them, while the women strikers assaulted the loyalists with their umbrellas. Superintendent Spiers fortunately came to the spot at once and dispersed the assailants.

The management of E. D. Sassoon Mill have posted a red poster intimating the men that their wages were not cut last month and that they need not be misled by anybody.

HANDSOME IS THAT HANDSOME DOES.

You can stand before a mirror and dress yourself in the best style.

But

IF YOU CLOTHE YOURSELF IN KHADI YOU FEED THE POOR IN DISTANT VILLAGES

TO HIM WHO HAS REALISED
Our Country's poverty

KHADI IS THE BEST FABRIC IN THE WORLD.

For the
CLOTH THAT YOU WEAR

MAKES BREAD or FAMINE FOR YOUR NATION.

Educated Young men
Lead all fashions
To wear Khadi
Must be your pride and privilege.
Do your little part
Quietly
By wearing Khadi
Exclusively.

Foreign Cloth Boycot Committee

HAJI'S SHIPPING BILL

DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

MADRAS, July 15.

A special cable from London to "Hindu" says the businessmen connected with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the other representative Indians now here, are organising a deputation to the Secretary of State for India in support of Mr. Haji's Shipping Bill If Mr. Benn agrees to receive the deputation, it will be introduced by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna and will include Sir Ness Wadia, Messrs. Haji Ismail Seth, K. P. Mehta, President of Indian Chamber and probably Sir Dorab Tata.—Free Press.

LONDON-KARACHI AIR MAIL SERVICE

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WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE IT POPULAR

LONDON, July 16.

It is now recognised that the air mail service from London to Karachi cannot be a success as matters now stand. There will have to be increased public support. The "Daily Mail" has been carrying on a campaign for the last one week to popularise the air mail service and appealing to the British public to patronise it. Meanwhile a special correspondent of the paper has pointed out that the service is becoming popular. What is wanted is a more rapid pace of progress. The "Daily Mail's" appeal elicited the approval and support from Sir Eric Geddes who wrote to its columns endorsing its appeal. What the "Daily Mail" regards as its strongest argument is that if increasing support is not forthcoming to the Indo-British air mail the prospects are that other countries would embark upon a competition and possibly capture the air traffic.

INTERNAL AIR SERVICE NEEDED.

The latest contribution on the subject is from the pen of Sir Montagu Webb who writes to the "Times" to point out that the failure of the air mail service must be chiefly traced to the inability of the Government to organise an internal air service. With the mails carried from Karachi by trains which compared with the English standards are slow the air-mail letter cease to be of effective service to the Indian residents except for those within easy reach of Karachi. The remedy, therefore, lies, says Sir Montagu, in organising an internal air mail service. This Sir Montagu says can easily be organised if only the Government extended reasonable encouragement to Indian enterprise.—Free Press.

NEW KABUL GOVT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN RUSSIA

PESHAWAR, July 17.

Mahomed Alam, a brother of Abdul Qadir who was recently appointed Governor of Kandahar, has been appointed by the Kabul Government as its political and commercial representative in Russia. He is a Taraki Ghilzai trader and is at present in Bokhara.

The latest report from Kabul states that Nadir Khan is not making any headway and is still in Alikhel marking time.—A. P.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR FRENCH GOVT.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—The Government achieved second success in Debts Debate Chamber by 350 votes to 238 rejecting the motion of M. Leon Blum for adjournment of ratification.—Reuter.

Bhagat Singh-Dutt Day On July 21

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 17.

The Secretary of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha issued an appeal for the observance of All-India Bhagatsingh Dutt Day on Sunday, the 21st July by (1) fasting (2) going out in processions and collecting funds for defence, (3) organising meetings in the evening to explain the significance and importance of the struggle for the cause of country's freedom.—Free Press.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE DISPUTE

—:o:—

CABINET SECRETARY CONFERS

LONDON, July 17.

With the object of arranging joint conference Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary to Labour Ministry consulted representatives of Lancashire Cotton-spinners and Manufacturers and has invited operatives' leaders to come to London immediately.—Reuter.

BOOTH TUCKER DEAD

—:o:—

PIONEER OF SALVATION ARMY WORK IN INDIA

LONDON, July 17.

Frederick Delautour Booth-Tucker is dead.—Reuter.

(Booth-Tucker was a Commissioner in the Salvation Army in India. He came to India as a Civilian but resigned the I.C.S. to join the Salvation Army in 1881. He was the inaugurator of Salvation Army work in India.)

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

QUESTIONAIRE FOR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

SIMLA, July 17.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Banking Enquiry Committee it was decided to draw up an uniform questionnaire for issue to Provincial Committees. But they were to be given power to add additional questions for bringing out special feature of the Province concerned. Such questionnaire has been drawn up and has just been sent to Provincial Governments by the Government of India for communications to the Provincial Committees.

The final questionnaire will be issued by the Provincial Committees after adding any additional question which they may consider necessary having regard to the special feature of the Province.

The questionnaire is under three heads:—

(1) Agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries.

(2) Indigenous Banking.

(3) Investment habit and attraction of capital.

As for the questionnaire for the Central Committee it has not yet been issued. Probably the idea is not to confuse the public with two sets of questions. The questionnaire will be issued, it is understood, after the Provincial Committees have made some progress with their work.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

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HEALTH RESORTS FOR MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The latest development in the Co-operative movement at Bengal is the establishment of health resort where the members of the Co-operative Societies will be able to recuperate their lost health. It is proposed a sanitarium be located at the seaside place on the Bay of Bengal near Chittagong. Adequate suppport is forthcoming. The scheme is expected to materialise at the earliest opportunity.—Free Press.

STRIKE AT COSSIPORE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 17.

About 1,000 workers of Anjeli Brothers' Workshop at Cossipore are on strike since yesterday on the ground of ill-treatment and retrenchment of the staff.

Mr. K. C. Mitra, Secretary, East Indian Railway Union, waited on deputation on the Manager who is expressing inability to remove the grievances. Strikers have determined to continue on the strike.—Free Press.

THANKSGIVING FUND

SIMLA, July 17.

It is understood that the total of the Viceroy's All-India Thanksgiving Fund now amounts to Rs. 4,12,643-8-4.—Free Press.

INDIA'S "STEEL FRAME"

—:o:—

As European Tourist Looks At It

"SLAVES OF FETISH OF EFFICIENCY"

LONDON, July 15.

Striking indication is available, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, of the great interest that is evinced in Indian affairs by the British public by increasing literature that is made available on India and Indian national movements. Usually the general trend is to emphasise Britain's civilising mission in the East. But in a pleasant contrast Mr. H. G. Alexander has written a volume entitled "Indian Ferment" which makes bright reading. Mr. Alexander is an author who has travelled in India and met Indian leaders for the purpose of collecting materials for his book. He includes in his volume several descriptions of tours and also several sketches of personalities as also interviews with Gandhiji, Dr. Tagore, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others.

SLAVES OF FETISH OF EFFICIENCY.

Discussing frankly the impressions left on him by the members of the Indian Civil Service whom Mr. Lloyd George was pleased to call the "steel frame", Mr. Alexander says that he cannot help feeling and recording that the majority of the British officials have no ideal at all to animate their labours in India and that their chief pride is that they are slaves to a fetish of efficiency.

TWO ALTERNATIVE COURSES BEFORE BRITAIN.

Mr. Alexander makes certain pregnant observations in conclusion. Discussing several pictures that are drawn of what would happen if the British withdrew from India, Mr. Alexander says: "Whatever consequences might follow the British withdrawal, there can be no reconquest of India by the foreigner. Increasing international jealousy and growing enlightenment of nations prevent that prospect. There are only two alternative courses open to the British people in India. One is to yield to the national movement and to confer responsibility on the Indian Parliament. The other course is to determine to hold India by the strength of sword.—Free Press.

ASSAM GOVERNOR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

—:o:—

DETAILED SURVEY OF VILLAGES ORDERED

BADARPURGHAT, July 16.

The Governor of Assam arrived at Karimganj on July 14. Yesterday the Chief Engineer of Assam Bengal Railway took Sir Laurie and Lady Hammond five miles out along the Longai Valley branch which had been completely submerged during the floods. The subdivision was inundated where only deep-water paddy known as "Aman" can be grown. Resowing is impossible except on the edge of lakes in October as the water recedes. Much depends on the weather during the next fortnight. Floods are now subsiding rapidly. If fine weather continues it will be possible to resow a third of the damaged area, but there is the risk of further floods in autumn.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

Nearly 3000 maunds of rice were distributed during the past month. The Flood Committee estimate that over 500 maunds will be required every week pending work becoming available. Paddy has been widely distributed and loans are now being given out, two lakhs of rupees having been at present allotted for this purpose.

The Governor ordered a detailed survey of all villages to discover not only the stocks available but prospects of replanting and of opportunity for work. After seeing other sub-divisions and consulting the Commissioner and Flood Relief Committees, His Excellency will be able to say what Government's policy in the matter of loans will be.

The Governor left for Silchar in the evening and passed Badarpur this morning.—A. P.

Madras.—Swarajya is inviting the public to subscribe to Free Press capital.

Madras.—About 450 weavers employed in the Choolai Mills struck work this morning. Their grievance is that their wages have gone down considerably as a result of the new system of working recently introduced in the Mills. The mills have been closed by the management until further notice.—Free Press.

Madras.—It is understood that Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar sent a telegram to Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Nagpur, congratulating for the acceptance of ministership.—Free Press.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS

Present Outlook

WHEAT--RUBBER--SUGAR

The present outlook of Wheat Rubber and Sugar as stated by Messrs. Newall & Clayton in their weekly produce review dated Liverpool June 20 is as under:—

RUBBER.

We have had a dull and uninteresting market during the past week, although on balance prices are slightly higher than when we last wrote.

Even the eminently satisfactory figures of the American Questionnaire for May, which became known last Friday, failed to stimulate much interest. We give below the figures for the last two months of the year:—

	April.	May
Consumption	47,521	49,233
Arrivals	54,171	49,180
Stocks	107,659	96,138
Afloat	55,408	55,400

We have thus the anomalous position that with a steadily increasing consumption and a considerable reduction of visible stocks the market remains dull and stagnant. The best explanation of the poor response of the market to the strong statistical development disclosed by the figures available, is the belief held in many quarters that consumption in America during the past few months has run considerably in excess of the demand, and in consequence May tyre inventories are expected to show an increase of almost a million tyres and tubes. This anticipated increase in stocks may presage a considerable falling off in manufacturing activity during the second half of the year and is consequently having some effect on sentiment. An increase in stocks in dealers' hands in Malaya of about 5,000 tons, despite the recent large shipments, has also had a depressing effect, although this appears to be chiefly due to foreign imports.

There has been a very good Continental enquiry in London and this has rather offset the offerings of afloat c.i.fs. to New York from the East. The American demand has been small, and they still continue to arbitrate by selling in the London market and buying the forward positions in America. This operation we think may prove dangerous, as there will be a tendency for stocks to decrease here and increase in America. Private estimates of the first half June shipments from the East are on the small side.

Sentiment generally in London is bullish, and unless Americans take fright and cover their short commitments there seems little to sustain any advance for the time being, but for investors, who are not looking for immediate profits, we still advise purchases of forward positions at current prices or on any reaction.

WHEAT

Erratic price movements have been witnessed during the past week, due mainly to conflicting, weather reports and crop advices from the United States and Canada.

The latest reports from the various producing countries are as follows:

U.S.A.—Generally it may be stated that both the Winter and Spring crops are proceeding satisfactorily, but persistent reports are coming to hand of disappointing yields in the south-west, noticeably Oklahoma, and numerous complaints have been received from Dakota and Minnesota regarding lack of moisture.

Canada.—Crop reports have been mixed in character. At the week-end light to heavy rains fell over a wide area, but precipitation is reported inadequate in some parts, especially Northern Alberta. It appears that more rain will be required to ensure good crop progress, and the outlook in Canada should be closely watched as this is now perhaps the most important market factor.

Argentine.—Moderate rains have fallen and a sowing of the new crop is now proceeding. Broomhall estimates that the surplus of old crop Wheat in Argentina remains heavy and if private crop estimats are correct they may amount to as much as 14,800,000 quarters. As Argentina has no system of elevators that would permit of the holding of large quantities for a long time, large exports from that country are expected to continue.

Australia.—Outlook so far satisfactory but more rain soon be wanted.

Europe.—Continued warm and mainly fair weather favourable to crops generally.

The Farm Relief Bill has now passed the Senate in its modified form and now only waits endorsement by the President to become law. The exact interpretation of this Farm Relief Bill is that the Senate have approved of the embodying of a marketing or stabilisation committee which would act, however, only in the case of emergencies, and the personnel of which is not yet fixed. The export debenture clause has been deleted and therefore no subsidies whatever will be granted to facilitate exports. We understand that the Board is to have power to take 50 million bushels off the market any time they consider this action justified, and Congress has already appropriated 151½ million dollars to the Board for this purpose.

While both Canada and the United States have large quantities of Wheat still to dispose of, these excess stocks are to a large extent discounted by the very reasonable prices at which Wheat is now selling. It must not be overlooked that we have now entered the crop scare period, and there is no dobt that both, the U.S.A. and Canada will make the very utmost of any unfavourable developments in the outlook for the new crops. For the moment the dryness in Canada is the principal factor and the course of prices in the next few weeks would appear to depend considerably on whether the drought is relieved or the prospective crop out-turn threatened by a continuation of excessively dry weather.

SUGAR.

A recovery from the long period of depression has at last eventuated. Traders had allowed their stocks to dwindle to a dangerous minimum and, encouraged by the depressed conditions, a large miscellaneous short interest had been built up. The new low level of prices reached during the course of the week attracted a good deal of new speculative buying, and the firmer American advices and an advance here by some refiners brought in the trade and prices quickly advanced just over 1/- per cwt. in London and 22 points per lb. in New York. A small reaction has taken place to-day, due to increased Java and Cuban selling on the advance, but prices are still well above the recent lows.

It is estimated that British refiners have bought 120,000 tons Cuban 96 degrees up to 8/9 per cwt. c.i.f., and that sales to the trade have reached 200,000 tons. These heavy sales necessitated the taking in of hedges, which assisted the advance.

The postponement of the date of enactment of the new tariff rate in America continues to be an unsettling factor, as American refiners are finding it difficult to move the supplies accumulated in anticipation of an earlier settlement of this legislation. Later on, as the date when the tariff change which is expected to be effected again approaches, accumulation of supplies will doubtless once more begin but menwhile there is much uncertainty as to the fate of the Sugar Schedule in the Senate, where considerable revision is expected.

Messrs. Willet & Gray report to-day that Cuban harvesting has ended, the total production being 5,156,315 tons, against 4,011,7000 tons last year. Present Javan crop is estimated around 3,250,000 tons but there is still much uncertainty as to the outcome of this crop, owing to the fact that the yields from the now Javan cane vary considerably. One authority estimates that the crop will be barely exceed 3 million tons and in that case the total world supply on hand and in sight would show an increase of only about 900,000 tons instead of around 1,200,00 tons based on the general estimate.

More important than the Javan prospect is the outlook for the European beet crop. While a small increase in acreage over last year is forecasted by Mr. F. O. Licht there is practically no change for the principal exporting countries. Weather conditions for the next few months will, therefore, be an important market factor.

Rumours have again been revived of the possibility of Javan producers joining in an international agreement between all the Sugar exporting countries for the purpose of controlling surpluses. It is reported that a meeting will be held shortly in Brussels to discuss this question, but the outlook of an agreement is looked upon with sceptism by most people.

While any important further advance in prices it not to be expected in the near future in face of the heavy supplies on hand and to come forward, there is no doubt that the market has recently become over-depressed, and in our opinion the chances are that the world Sugar situation will have improved to a material extent before the early 1930 contracts mature.

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Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only. Wanted 10000 Agents everywhere either in Salary or Commission. Goods will be supplied on Credit to Agents only.

PILES BALM DEPOT,
Vizagapatam, (S. India).

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DOMESTIC QUARRELS IN BRITISH POLITICS

—:o:—

EMPIRE SOLIDARITY BY CONCERTED FISCAL ACTION

LIBERAL PARTY CLAIMS RECOGNITION FOR ITS OWN SCHEME

LONDON, July 15.

Domestic quarrels in the British politics continue in plenty. Lord Beaverbrook is pressing on the attention of the public his scheme of Empire Fiscal Union under which there would be complete revision of tariffs on the part of all the constituent members of the Empire with a view to promote the larger economic interests of the Empire as well as the constituent members. The "Daily News" severely attacks Lord Beaverbrook's scheme and declines to recognise the claim of any scheme other than that of the liberal Party to promote Empire solidarity by concerted fiscal action. The slogan of the "Daily News" is: "give the Dominions equality, freedom, responsibility". The paper denounces Lord Beaverbrook's scheme as a gigantic stomach tax and also a feeble attempt to give the Dominions bribe which they do not want.—Free Press.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AND CONCESSIONS

BANSWARA, July 14.

The 42nd Birthday of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur was celebrated with great eclact and pomp at Banswara on the 13th inst. At day break, a salute of 15 guns was fired and a Darbar was held at the Palace at 9 a.m. at which were present the Sardars, Officers and leading citizenzs of the State. The Officiating Diwan Mr. N. L. Banerji on behalf of the subjects of the State offered congratulations to His Highness and made the following important announcements in honour of His Highness' birthday:—

(1) Free education throughout the State.

(2) Grant Of A Scholarship each year tenable for two years to a student of the State for higher studies.

(3) A remission of one lac of rupees in the land Revenue arrears out of a total of Rs. 138626/10/1

(4) A Permanent Grant of Rs. 50/- per month to the local Pashushala.

(5) Establishment Of A Model Farm at Talwara for the benefit of the agriculturists.

(6) Release Of 10 Prisoners.

(7) Pardon to 12 dismissed officials of the State.

(8) Distribution. Of Sfeets to the children of the town.

After the Diwan had delivered his speech, "nazars" were presented to His Highness. Attar and pan were distributed, and the Darbar then dissolved amidst great rejoicings.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN SEAMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Board of Trade Return 1327 shows that for vessels registered in England, the "first crews" of ships included about 161,000 British and 55,000 Indian seamen. Unfortunately "God's free air is denied to Indian Seamen" for whilst the cubic feet of space allotted to the British Seamen is 120 cubic feet that to the Indian is only 72 cubic feet. The result of this unfair and disgraceful treatment to the Indian, is that the number of deaths from pneumonia and lung tubercle are double those of the British for 1927. But a further analysis for the years 1924-27 for four years show the death-rate for pneumonia British 4.3, Lascar 4.6 and for lung tubercle British 0.17, lascar 0.6 for 1000, the British having a half-rate for pneumonia and for phthisis a quarter-rate of that of lascars.

It is time now that a strong protest be made against this treatment meted out to lascars. Forming a third of the number of British seamen, the Indian seamen do contribute to the fat earnings of the steamship companies. I wonder what the seamen's Union in this city is doing! I wonder how many protests have been sent to the Government by the Union over this question. I do not think we should neglect this question any longer. We ought to demand an equality of treatment. It is our right.—Yours etc.

JAMSHED N. CHOKSY.

Colaba, July 1.

THE COMMON WORK

—:o:—

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

We congratulate Mr. Abdullah Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and his associates on the formation by them, in Bombay, of an organization called the Congress Muslim Party. The object of the Party will be to carry on propaganda in the Bombay Presidency to support Congress policy and programme among Muslims and induce them to join the Congress. The Party would combat the forces of communalism and reaction. Subject to this it would endeavour to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Mussalmans through the Congress organization. The formation of this organization goes to show which way the wind blows. Indian Mussalmans have been gradually realizing that they cannot any longer keep themselves aloof from their non-Muslim fellow-countrymen, in the fight for freedom, in their own interests, if not in the larger interests of the nation as a whole. Their aloofness is calculated gradually to make them a factor that need not be counted. Moreover, what is a most important question in this connection is why Indian Mussalmans should remain inactive in the work for the attainment of the freedom of their common motherland.

CENTRAL BANK'S NEW ENTERPRISE

The establishment of corporate bodies to act as Executor or Trustee or Manager, who offer the advantages of security, beneficial expert and economical administration of estates is felt in the civlized world. Accordingly the number of Trust Companies is growing in Europe and America. There is a great need for the establishment of Trust Companies in India. They are far better equipped to handle investments and estates than individual trustees.

With a view to eliminate great risks of loss, litigation, delays and harassment, to the family the Central Bank of India have organised a new Department known as the Central Bank Executor and Trust Company Ltd., which offers specialized knowledge and facilities required for the safe investment and care of estate and income and has arranged and carried out adequate provisions for the security of the family. The subscribed capital of the Company is Rs. 20 lacs of which Rs. 10 lacs is paid up. The capital is held by the Central Bank.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CO.

The Company has been formed to take care of investments and estates during the lifetime of the owner, and to dispose of them at his death in terms of his Will; to manage property during the owner's lifetime, and after his death on behalf of his dependents throughout their lifetime, or till such property is divided according to the instructions of the deceased and as directed in his Will or Trust Deed; to carry on the functions and duties of an Executor and a Trustee; to collect moneys from your debtors and to deal justiy with your creditors; to protect your family's inheritance faithfully, wisely and economically.

Advantages of such a company are obvious from the fact that it offers perpetual existence and continuous administration. It will, survive the testator and complete the settlement of the estate without an interruption on substitution. Individual Executors or Trustees doe and new persons, who may not be of your selection and who may prove undesirable would have to be appointed, and the costs of Deeds of Appointment of new Trustees and transfer of property to them or of obtaining the Court's orders in the matter would have to be incurred, and delays, interruptions of the administration and attendant troubles to beneficiaries would arise.

IMMUNITY FROM RISKS OF FRAUD ETC.

It has financial responsibility. No loss to the estate by fraud or unauthorised investments is possible. The Company is responsible for the safe custody and proper investment of the trust fund. All trust securities are checked by the Company's Auditors without cost to the Trust.

Through its knowledge of banking practice and safe investments, it is able to solve many problems of investing the trust fund at an advantage. It offers secrecy concerning the Trust and the affairs of the estate as the officials of the Company are pledged not to dispose any matters relative thereto.

JUJITSU EXPERT FOR TAGORE'S SCHOOL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 16.

It is understood Rabindranath Tagore invited Japanese Takajaki, Expert in Jujitsu, at his school in Santiniketan at an honorarium of Rs. 20,000 for two years. It is also understood from the reports of some Japanese newspapers that a Japanese lady graduate of high family has come to India to help Tagore in his domestic affairs.—Free Press.

DEBT AGREEMENTS

—:o:—

POINCARE'S ADVICE FOR RATIFICATION

—:o:—

URGES CHAMBER NOT TO PROVOKE MORE DEMANDS FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—M. Poincare was for two hours at the tribune in the Chamber of Deputies when he finished his long speech on debt agreements which he began on 11th July. He exhorted the Chamber no to expose itself to provoking further demands from Great Britain, but to ratify the agreements as other Powers had done. He concluded, amidst ovation from the Right and the Centre parties; "Add, if you will, prudent and frank reservations, and then empower the Government to go confidently to defend at the forthcoming International Conference the cause of France and the Peace which are inseparable."

M. Poincare previously in approving of the Owen Young Plan declared that France would refuse to agree to a further reduction of Germany's debts to her.

The Chamber proceeded to debate the question.

INSURANCE & PATRIOTISM

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

been largely responsible for seeing that the bulk of the Indian insurance business is placed with such foreign Insurance Companies. Such agencies are even now being continued in spite of the advent of the Indian Insurance companies. Some of the Indian agents of foreign insurance companies control quite a large amount of business because of the fact that some of the staple industries are in their hands. When there is a cry heard everywhere in this country for Indianisation and supporting of Indian industries and we are all engaged in the task of attaining Swaraj for India, where is the patriotism of Indian firms in still continuing to represent non-Indian insurance companies and the Indian insuring public still placing business with them thereby directly helping the exploitation of this country for the sake of foreign interests?

PROFITABLE FIELD.

Here is one field for the Indian businessman where he can help Indian concerns, because Indian insurance companies have shown to the people of this country that they are as good, if not better than, foreign companies in meeting their engagements in any emergency. Taking only one instance, that of the fire at Karachi in 1928, where the total losses amounted to over 60 lakhs of rupees, the Indian insurance companies alone paid no less a sum than 40 lakhs of rupees as promptly and as generously as the other companies did. Instances can be given where Indian companies pay losses from day to day in the ordinary course of business with the same celerity as other companies are doing. In these circumstances, it is a tragedy that the bulk of the insurance business of this country is still being placed with non-Indian companies. We are sorry that more of our public men, particularly commercial magnates of India, do not come forward and point out this sort of glaring exploitation when it can be prevented by our own people as it were, by one stroke of the pen.

The fact that all the Indian life insurance companies are doing remarkably well is an evidence, if any were needed, that Indian concerns will become strong if Indian support were forthcoming. Had it not been for this support, which Indian life insurance companies have received, they would be, more or less, in the same position as these general companies are. It is to be hoped that the same support that the Indian life insurance companies are receiving to-day will be extended by the general insuring public to the general companies as well and when once this is done by all the Indian industrialists and other people who have insurances to place, there is no knowing to what great heights the existing Indian insurance companies will grow.

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Do not experiment. There is no substitute for this quick, safe, and sure cure. Something else may do you harm. Test and try Recto-Serol yourself. The result will amaze you.

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PRINCES AS PATRIOTS

MR. CHUDGAR'S LECTURE IN LONDON

By Air Mail.

LONDON, July 5.

On the second day of the Commonwealth of India Conference held at the Caxton Hall under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant on Saturday last, Mr. Popatlal L. Chudgar, a member of the Indian States' People's Delegation took the opportunity of explaining the attitude of the people of the Indian States on the Nehru Report in support of the resolution moved by Munshi Ishwar Saran, M.L.A. (Allahabad) asking for immediate Dominion Status for India. Mr. Chudgar said:

"I beg to support this resolution demanding Dominion Status for India, on behalf of and as a representative in this country of the seventy millions people living in the Native States of India. Of all our so-called Indian Problems, it is said by reactionaries die-hards and other enemies of our country's freedom, that the problem of Indian States is the most difficult and complicated of all. It is asserted that our Princes desire to remain under the Crown for all time and that they do not wish to entrust their destinies to a Government responsible to an Indian Legislature. It is further said that there are two Indias, an Indian India and British India and that the Political outlook of the two are entirely different.

PRINCES AS PATRIOTS.

"Let me tell you, ladies an gentlemen, that this is all bunkum. Speaking with an intimate knowledge of our Princes' real mind I say that they are not the traitors of our country as they are represented to be; they may have been led away for a time from their path of duty but it will not be long betore they come round and realise the folly of their misguided and suicidal activities: every one of them is as good a patriot as any other Indian and sincerely wishes our country's freedom from foreign domination..

"The Maharaja of Bikaner and the Maharaja of Alwar who are not represented as wishing to remain separated from British India are the same who spoke at Geneva with one voice of India and in Mr. Montagu's time demanded self-government for all India. When your Tories were in power they spoke differently and now within fifteen days of Labour Government, they have shown a mood only yesterday at Bombay to come to a reasonable settlement with British Indian leaders.

READY TO FIGHT FREEDOMS. BATTLE.

"However assuming that there are a few foolish Princes willing to be led into your men's snares, please note that the seventy millions of the people of the States are of one mind and they stand firmly by the Nehru Report, to which they are a party. There is no reason whatever why they should have any desire other than or different from that of their brethren in British India over their imaginary borders. They are determin to stand shoulder to shoulder with our British Indian brethren in the fight for our country's freedom, and to lay down our lives if need be for the cause.

"India has always been one and indivisible and shall remain so and no ingenuity of your lawyers, reactionary statesmen and the Butler Committees will avail to divide it.

"We are determined to be free; we desire our honourable place in the Empire and the world; India free and co-operating with England will be a great force for the common good of humanity. India bound by force will be free one day and that day will be the day of greatest disaster to England. Know this before it is too late. Our patience is exhausted and we are not prepared to wait longer."

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ELECTIONS DECLARED INVALID

MADRAS, July 15.

The Madras District Congress Committee met on Saturday to elect office bearers. Mr. Satyamurti presided. The chairman announced that only those members whose names had been submitted before May 7, could participate in the elections. Several members, who enrolled recently but were ineligible to vote, objected to this rule and insisted on their right to exercise the franchise.

Mr. Satyamurti ultimately dissolved the meeting referring the matter to the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

He with a large number of members thereupon left the hall.

The rival group then proceeded with the elections saying that they could not wait for the Working Committee's decision. About 30 names were proposed and elected to the District Congress Committee.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee met last evening and after hearing the statements made by Mr. Satyamurti, President of the District Congress Committee and others regarding the proceedings of the previous meeting, upheld Mr. Satyamurti's ruling and set aside the elections to the D. C. C. as wholly invalid. Another meeting of the D. C. C. has been called on July 22 for electing the office bearers.

C. P. MINISTRY

MR. B. G. KHAPARDE'S STATEMENT

AMRAOTI, July 15

On return from Nagpur after the formation of the Ministry, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C., leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council, issued the following statement to the press:—

The public are aware that the first Ministry of Messrs. Rao and Ramrao was broken in August 1928. Mr. Rao then formed a Ministry with Mr. Kedar but this Ministry had a very short life and it was not able to survive a single day, after the Council met for the first time after its formation. Since then there has been no Ministry functioning in our Province and His Excellency assumed the charge of the transferred subjects.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS AT UNITY.

After the August session of 1928 the C. P. Legislative Council again met in January 1929. Attempts were made by the Nationalist Party at this time to bring about a union between the two groups but with no success. The Nationalist Party, therefore, declined to form a Ministry as it thought that any Ministry formed could not be stable under the circumstances then obtaining.

In March session the Nationalist Party was in a position to form a stable Ministry and as a matter of fact negotiations were made between His Excellency and myself, but His Excellency did not then, think it advisable to form a Ministry inspite of the fact that the Ministers' salaries were voted by the Council by a large majority. Our Province had thus to go without a Ministry for nearly six months.

On the 13th instant His Excellency summoned me and Mr. Rao for an interview to discuss the possibilities of the formation of a Ministry. I understand Mr. Rao could not take up the responsibility of forming a Ministry, as he could not keep his group together and as his friends had already deserted him and he had ultimately left with him a small following of not more than seven members in the Council.

MUSLIM FRIENDS RESIGN MEMBERSHIP.

I believe my party owes an explanation to the public as to the circumstances under which the present personnel was chosen. Two out of five of our Mahomedan friends chose to resign the membership of our party, at the eleventh hour and I received their resignation on the 13th instant about an hour before I was due in Government House to see His Excellency. Other Mahomedan friends were not present in Nagpur, inspite of our attempts to secure their presence. However, during my discussions and negotiations with His Excellency on the morning of the 13th I had kept open the possibility of the inclusion of a Mahomedan friend in the personnel of the Ministry. During the course of the day when the personnel of the Ministry was being discussed by the party, a view was put forward that since such understandings as were arrived at, were with the Mahomedan group *as a whole*, those understanding ceased to be binding as soon as the group broke up. This view gathered strength and was accepted by the party on account of the resignations of two members and the absence of other Mahomedan friends.

HINDI FRIENDS THANKED.

I am very grateful to my Hindi friends for the frank and conciliatory manner in which they participated in the party discussions and I am still more grateful to them for not having adopted any bargaining spirit. As a measure of practical politics therefore, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law and Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose were nominated as candidates for the Ministry.—A.P.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME

SIMLA, July 16.

The programme of the next meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be as follows: August 27th, 29th and September 2nd, 6th, and 7th. The Committee will meet at Gorton Castle under the Presidency of Sir George Schuster.—Free Press.

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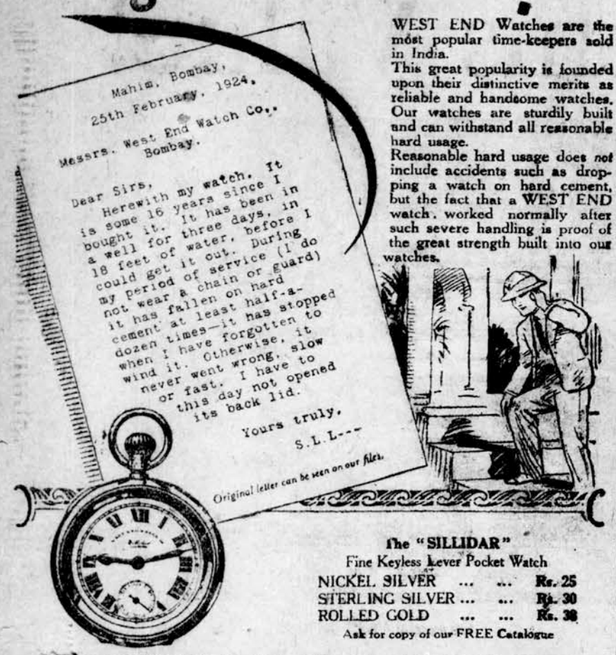
Mahim, Bombay,
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Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
Herewith my watch. It is some 16 years since I bought it. It has been in a well for three days, in 18 feet of water, before I could get it out. During my period of service (I do not wear a chain or guard) it has fallen on hard cement at least half-a-dozen times—it has stopped when I have forgotten to wind it. Otherwise, it never went wrong, slow or fast. I have to this day not opened its back lid.
Yours truly,
S.L.L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

WEST END Watches are the most popular time-keepers sold in India.
This great popularity is founded upon their distinctive merits as reliable and handsome watches. Our watches are sturdily built and can withstand all reasonable hard usage.
Reasonable hard usage does *not* include accidents such as dropping a watch on hard cement, but the fact that a WEST END watch, worked normally after such severe handling is proof of the great strength built into our watches.

The "SILLIDAR"
Fine Keyless Lever Pocket Watch
NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 25
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 30
ROLLED GOLD ... ... Rs. 38
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Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M. & S.
Hydrocele Specialist
(Who Cures Hydrocele **without Operation** at one sitting in 15 minutes.)
IN
BOMBAY, 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th AUGUST.
Consultation Fee Rs. **5** & Rs. **2** for the poor.
Address:—**SARDAR GRIHA**, Crawford Market.
Time:—8-30 to 10-30 A. M. & 3-30 to 5 P. M.
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CANTHARIDINE HAIR-OIL
THE MOST POWERFUL TONIC FOR YOUR HAIR.
It contains besides Cantharidine some of the most powerful hair stimulants. It is of remarkable efficacy in Baldness, Premature greyness of hair, Alopecia, Dandruff, etc.
Most delicately perfumed.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED.
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STOCKISTS:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., Bombay, 2.
Messrs. PUNDIT SHAH & Co., AHMEDABAD.
Messrs. KONKER BROS., POONA.

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

THE TARIFF BOARD

Do Revenue Consideration Affect Its Recommedations

SIR G. RAINY'S DISCLAIMER

The following is the text of the reply of the Commerce Member at his interview with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on 2nd inst:—

The Hon. Sir George Rainy then replied to the different points referred to in the speech of the President.

With reference to the remarks made about the constitution and functions of the Tariff Board by the President, the Hon. the Commerce Member observed that he would like to make it clear in order to remove any misunderstanding that the Tariff Board generally was not affected by considerations of the revenue of the Government of India. He was himself a Member of the Tariff Board once, and he could say that revenue considerations did not affect the Board's recommendations. Such consideration did play some part, he admitted, with regard to the enquiry into the protection to the Indian Match Industry, but this was due to the peculiar nature of that enquiry.

CONSISTENCY IN DEMAND.

The Hon. Sir George Rainy admitted that the Committee of the Chamber were consistent in their demand for a change in the constitution and functions of the Tariff Board. They were naturally anxious to expand the basis of protection. For the next two years, however, the Government of India would be busy with the Constitutional Enquiry, and it was not likely that they would see their way to initiate a new enquiry till the broader question regarding the Indian Constitution was settled. He realised that a general enquiry into the Tariff Board question would have to be undertaken by Government after the constitutional enquiry was completed.

RAILWAY RATES.

Regarding the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, he was aware that many people were anxious to see its place taken by a Railway Rates Tribunal. That question would have to be tackled sooner or later, and he did not think it could be deferred much longer. The matter, however, required close study, because it would be necessary to indicate clearly the functions of the Tribunal and the purposes for which its powers were to be exercised. He promised that he would ask the Railway Board to advise the Government of India what the most suitable way would be to investigate the question further, either by placing an officer on special duty or otherwise.

RY. SURPLUSES.

Regarding the next subject mentioned by Mr. Tairsee, viz., appropriation of Railway surpluses, he could not add anything to what had been already said by Mr. B. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, when he saw the Committee last. This question formed a part of the general question of the separation of Railway Finance from the general finances which is under consideration by a special Committee of the Legislature.

INSURANCE.

As regards the proposal for a short amending Bill re: Insurance, he said that he had not an opportunity of looking up the Government file on the subject. Speaking from memory, he was under the impression that all the information desired for arriving at a decision had not yet been obtained. He thought it probable that by the September session the Government of India would be in a position to say whether they intended to legislate or not, but he did not think it likely that any legislation would be introduced in the Simla session.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Regarding comprehensive Insurance legislation referred to by the President, he could not help reiterating what he had said in the past, viz., that it would be advisable to wait till legislation was passed by the British Parliament following the report of the Clauson Committee.

A general discussion then ensued in which Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Prof. K. T. Shah, and Mr. B. N. Karanjia took part.

The meeting dispersed after the President had again thanked the Hon. Member for his interview that day.

LORD OLIVIER ON MISS MAYO'S LATEST

"Method Which Sells"

Lord Oliver who had received four free copies of "Mother India" when it was being used as an "anti-Swarajist pamphlet", writes in the "Daily Herald".

Miss Katherine Mayo, authoress of that much-canvassed book "Mother India," resumes in "Slaves of the Gods" Her crusade against the inhumanities arising out of Hindu religious doctrrines.

Her personal intention is doubtless admirable and this volume may not be deemed quite so handy for merely political use as an anti-Swarajist pamphlet as "Mother India" was considered to be by those generous patriots who distributed in this country so many free copies. (I received four.)

Miss Mayo is an accomplished journalist and knows how to sell her stuff: but I cannot say that her method of advertisement and propaganda appeal to me as delightful.

The "Slaves of the Gods" are, of course, the "Devadas" or temple prostitutes attached to Hindu shrines. W. T. Stead used the same line of appeal to the virtuous public in "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon:" Mr Bottomley used it in "John Blunt's" sandwich placards of "Abodes of Love and Lust." Sunday newspapers minister to the moral atmosphere appropriate to their day by collecting police court reports of indecent assaults. No doubt the method sells.

Miss Mayo has composed for this voume a series of short stories, each embodying in fictional form some crisis of abomination of which the horrifying facts are taken from cases vouched for by her as having occurred in actual life. They describe the effects of the marriage of immature girls to licentious and brutal men, the fate of widows which makes suttee—self-immolation by burning—preferable to continued survival, the servitude and stunting of women's lives by the Purdah system, the exposure of girl-babies, the intolerable life-lot of the people of the outcaste classes—the "untouchables," the misery of the revered cattle, who may not be killed, but must be left to starve or to be destroyed by the village dogs.

She desires, for the sake of India, and emphatically for the sake of Indian womanhood, to get these abominations reformed. Her argument and her account of her method for promoting this purpose are quite simple and straightforward. She says, "to the influence or the dictates of the current orthodox Hindu creed are directly traceable the most devastating evils that to-day prey upon the Hindu world."

She claims that "the more glaring social evils inherent in Hinduism have during the past eighteen months increasingly engaged the attention and received the acknowledgment of educated India," and "that this phenomenon is largely the effect of American and European opinion suddenly concentrated," to wit, by her book, "Mother India" "on practical aspects of Hindu life."... "That the impact of alert Western scrutiny has been painfully unwelcome to the Hindu political leader, driving him to extreme expedients to divert that scrutiny from its concrete object is a third actuality." (What Hindu political leader or leaders may be referred to she does not particularise.)

She therefore designs to keep the indictment framed in her earlier book as sensationally before the Western public as possible, in order that Indians may be prompted by shame to reform. She is not, in my judgment, well advised, for this purpose, to have adopted the "short story" form, the effect of which in this perversion of art is merely nauseous.

The best thing in the book is her own straightforward appeal to the women of India, blemished though it is by the patronising assurance that "America receives with hearty applause those reports of Indian women's budding efforts at social self-help that of late months have come to us in increasing volume." And she prints an impressive selection of utterances by Indian men and women themselves denouncing the evils she is attacking.

The Angel of Health is verily incarnated in the potent preparation of **Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's**

Healthy Life
Healthy body
Healthy spirits
Healthy Look
and all
Healthy things
are surely guaranteed by:—

"Amritdhara"
(REGISTERED.)

This is a never failing "CURE-ALL" of the 20th century and the wonderful magic healer of almost all diseases. As the holy water of the heavens has curative powers, so our Amritdhara is the earthly remedy for human beings. We do not want you to take what we say for granted. Try and be convinced.

A phial costs Rs. 2-8-0. Sample As. 8 only.

Postal & Tele. Add.:— **"AMRITDHARA" 29, Lahore**

THE MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

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Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

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THEN
ADVERTISE
IN THE
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The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Healing is Believing

Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes:—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE." Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

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For the treatment of
Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

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Full of Life!

Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

Should be taken at all ages

No child is too delicate to digest Virol. No child can fail to gain extra vitality from a course of Virol, especially during the school age—the age of rapid physical development.

The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

Give Virol now and build for the future.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.
(Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

MOONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA AND ASSAM

HEAVY RAIN IN ORISSA

POONA, July 17.

The Bay storm has moved slightly north-westwards and is centred this morning near Saugor Island. It has caused heavy rain in Orissa. The monsoon is active in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, and along the Western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Hyderabad, and Malabar and local in Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Ahmerst, Bassein and Akyab two; Rangoon and Diamond Island one and a half; Gwa and Myitkyina one; Mergui three-quarters; Chandbali and Cuttack five; Balasore three; Sibsagar, Sandheads, Sambalpur, Chaibasa and Cherrapunji two; Gauhati one and a half; Cox's Bazar one; Burdwan three-quarters; Jessore, Mymensingh, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh a half; Dehra Dun two; Chakrata and Jagdalpur one; Allahabad three-quarters; Mussooree a half; Meerut and Raipur a quarter; Dalhousie three; Murree and Rawalpindi two; Simla and Dharampur one and a half; Sialkot and Mount Abu one; Ahmedabad a half; Gulmarg a quarter; Mahabaleshwar one and a half; Gulbarga, Hanamkonda and Cocanada a half; and Belgaum, Calicut, Mercara and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forcast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in South-west Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces and is likely to extend in Bihar, East United Provinces and Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in Orissa during the next twenty-four hours and extend in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces within thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 17.

Rainfall at—	Colaba Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·07"	0·50"	0·15".
Total Since 1st June	39·95	53·09	42·38
Total for the cor. period '28	43·27	50·07	40·39
Total for the cor. period '27	43·94	49·62	40·70

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th July, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.616 inches (.055 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.043.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34.

Extent of Cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.50 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 40.64 inches.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 17.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the east and north Punjab, but remains weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and Gujarat, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in most of the Punjab and Sind. Temperatures were below normal in Upper Sind, north Rajputana and parts of the no. Madras Coast. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Rawalpindi.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces, and extend in the east United Provinces and Central India.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 17th July 1929:—

Station.	Rainfall. Inches.
Allahabad	0.71
Ambala	0.15
Rawalpindi	1.85
Mount Abu	1.06
Deesa	0.08
Rajkot	0.07
Surat	0.02
Ahmedabad	0.42
Akola	0.17
Nagpur	0.15
Raipur	0.30
Chanda	0.06
Marmugao	0.08
Karwar	0.01
Mahabaleshwar	1.55
Belgaum	0.26
Nizamabad	0.09
Hyderabad	0.33
Mangalore	0.34
Calicut	0.22
Cochin	0.15
Cocanada	0.43
Vizagapatam	0.01

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 17.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. Tuesday 16th July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	82	1.0	38.1
Calcutta	91	0.1	11.5
Patna	95	4.5	12.6
Allahabad	91	...	6.4
Cawnpore	92	...	8.2
Lucknow	90	...	16.8
Bareilly	97	...	6.1
Delhi	96	...	1.2
Peshawar	109	...	0.2
Hyderabad	92	...	5.9
Karachi	90	...	0.3
Jodhpur	90	0.1	1.3
Jaipur	89	...	3.6
Ajmer	86	0.2	5.0
Rajkot	89	...	21.9
Surat	87	T	46.8
Ahmedabad	92	...	12.5
Indore	84	0.1	10.1
Akola	91	...	16.9
Amraoti	90	...	7.1
Jubbulpore	84	0.1	15.7
Nagpur	89	...	14.1
Bombay	87	0.1	39.9
Ratnagiri	83	0.5	56.3
Malegaon	88	...	9.5
Ahmednagar	86	...	8.1
Poona	82	T	8.6
Sholapur	91	...	8.9
Bijapur	87	...	5.1
Belgaum	76	0.3	17.0
Aurangabad	87	...	11.6
Raichur	94	...	7.5
Hyderabad	91	0.3	4.8
Bangalore	87	...	1.7
Madura	98	...	1.4
Madras	101	...	2.1
Shillong	77	...	25.6
Cherrapunji	76	T	154.1
Simla	67	0.7	9.0
Mount Abu	71	T	10.9
Colombo	85	...	12.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

—:o:—

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY STREETS

—:o:—

Members of the Tamil Arya Sabha with the kind co-operation of the Fort Arya Samaj, 108 Mogaveera Roverts Scout, and others formed a procession and went along Princess Street, Girgaum, and Moti Bazaar, to collect funds and clothes for the above Relief on Sunday last from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. A sum of Rs. 346-7-0 was collected, of which a sum of Rs. 100, spontaneously given by a friend C/o. Choksi Bros., who prefers to be anonymous, is worthy to be prominently mentioned.

The sum of Rs. 325-13-2 has been handed over to Mr. R. R. Bakhale for early remittance to Mr. Thakkar in the Assam area. The collected three bales of clothes have also been arranged for immediate despatch to the area. The following is the full list of the donors:—Messrs. Choksi Bros Rs. 100, Dr. Gandhi Rs. 10, Messrs K. V. Y. Pai and Co. Rs. 55 By Hundi from the public Rs. 231-7-6

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S SHERWAN, Balliabhanga, (Faridpur.)

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 17.

Wartenfels, Schnier, Hamburg, Surada, Lane, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.

Barpeta, Kadge, Busreh.
Somenfels, Kuckens, Hamburg.
British Premier, Winter, Abadan.

LOADING.

July 17.

Steamer Barjore for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Nurmahal for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda is expected to arrive here today at about 4 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and 170 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., on the same day with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Surada arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Somenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Somenfels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 17.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—10000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 600 cwts groundnut kernels, K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts linseed cakes, Bombay Commercial Co.; 6 cwts Cuttle fish, H B Ramji; 1 case condiments, Thos. Cook and Son; 16 bales C and W cloth cuttings, E Noorbhoy; 15 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton thread waste, H Jivandas.

For Marseilles:—125 cwts gum olibanum, A A H Mowji.

For New York:—100 cwts gum kadaya, J Meyer and Co; 22 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

For Boston:—12 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

For Philadelphia:—24 bales goat skin, A E Blumenthal.

S S Borderer for Barcelona:—4000 cwts castor seed, 5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 530 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey; 420 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Somnenfels for Hamburg:—355 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji and Sons; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy.

For Rotterdam:—1625 cwts groundnut cakes, H Ramji and Son; 1000 cwts groundnut cakes, Bombay Commercial Co.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, R D Tata and Co.

For Bremen:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Bristol for San Jos Guatemala:—10 bales cotton grey yarn, F E Campbell.

For Christ Church:—2 cases brass ware, H Valiram.

S S Narkunda for Adelaide:—10 cwts condiments, M M Poonjiaji.

For Auckland:—1 case brassware, H Valiram.

For Melbourune:—1 case brassware, H Valiram.

For Wellington:—1 case brassware, H Valiram.

S S Nowshera for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Rathi and Co; 7 bales cotton raw, N Futehally.

For Moji:—176 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Rathi and Co; 585 bales cotton raw, N Futehally; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Nagova:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

July 17.

S S Tampa from New York, Agents L Edwards:—76 coils tyres, 80 rolls wire fencing, 16 cases drugs, 103 cases flit, 20 cases starch, 50 cases cement, 493 cases auto parts, 178 cases C P goods, 20 cases chemicals 9 cases olives, 17 cases ketchuj, 12 cases beans, 22 cases lubricating grease, 297 cases cotton remnants, 165 cases medicine, 21 cases clocks, 91 cases P cards, 21 cases polish, 12 cases sauce, 6 cases truck chassis, 7 cases colours, 36 cases soaps, 10 cases furniture, 20 cases toilet, 25 cases H nails, 289 cases balls, 20 cases listerine, 25 cases Quaker oats, 200 bales newspapers, 20 boxes batteries, 8 kegs paint, 91 kegs dyes, 19 drums dyestuffs, 1003 drums lubricating oil, 200 cases burning oil, 119 cases fertilizer, 13 cases lanterns, 12 cases bottle caps, 20 cases leather belting 12 cases serums, 24 cases glassware, 34 cases typewriter, 35 cases Force food, 74 cases machinery, 10 cases bolts and nuts, 12 cases car couplers parts, 85 bars silver.

S S Piane from Trieste, Agents L Triestino:—1175 bales paper, 31 bags German silver 115 cases chains, 74 cases earthenware, 12 cases furniture, 125 cases chemicals, 1102 cases glassware, 1504 cases barbed iron wire, 36 cases bolts and nuts, 12 cases furniture, 22 cases wood screws, 6 cases tinware, 10 cases beer, 38 cases hollow glass, 9 bales wool, 10 cases wire netting, 32 cases embroidery, 450 cases slates, 245 bags cement, 11716 pieces dealwood.

From Venice:—220 bundles red lead, 324 bales silk yarn, 60 bales cotton yarn, 13 bales cotton embroidery.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY July 17

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5383.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 6
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 3
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 3
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 10 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 8 0
9797	9 10 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Spring Merchant	0 15 3

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08
T T Brussels on London 34.91
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.74.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 123.87.
T T London on Prague 163.93

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 A.Y. (CHRI. NO. 2 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 18 1929

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

COURT OF INQUIRY ADJOURNS TILL SATURDAY

G. K. Union Leaders' Absent

MR. H. P, MODY'S COMPLAINT

The first open meeting of the Bombay Court of Enquiry was held at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning, but as the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union remained absent, on the suggestion of the members present, the court adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami representing the Bombay Mill Workers' Union drew attention of the court that the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal was not a party to the present dispute, and therefore no useful purpose would be served by taking its evidence. He put forward a plea that the inquiry should be adjourned till the case against the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union was decided. Mr. H. P. Mody protested that the Girni Kamgar Union was treating the court "contemptuously" by remaining absent without any explanation. The Court while regretting the absence of the G. K. Union did not accept the interpretation of Mr. Mody and in order to afford them an opportunity to present themselves adjourned till Saturday 11 a.m.

The Mill-owners' Association was represented by Mr. Malony, its Secretary, Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. D. F. Batliwalla and Mr. A. Geddes. The Bombay Textile Labour Union was represented by Mr. S. V. Parulekar. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union by Dr. Choksi and Mr. C. K. Narain Swamy, while the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal was represented by Mr. Mayekar.

ABSENCE OF G. K. U. REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chairman, Mr. Justice Pearson, at the outset, asked for information from the representaties present as to why the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union were absent. On the last occasion the Court was informed that the representatives of the G. K. Union were unable to appear before the Court on account of their having to attend another Court.

Mr. R. D. Mayekar on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal at this stage, volunteered to lead evidence. He said he had brought five witnesses to be examined on the point of victimisation.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami interrupted and declared that it was pretty clear from the statements that they had exchanged, that Mr. Mayekar's Union was not a party to the dispute, and therefore no material purpose would be served by taking his evidence. He further thought that in the absence of one of the principal parties in the dispute, namely the G. K. Union, Mr. Mayekar's evidence should not at all be proceeded with. He personally felt that the Court should definitely inquire of the G. K. Union whether in the event of Mr. Mayekar's Union being represented, they would take part in the inquiry.

The Chairman: They have already stated that they would participate in the Enquiry. I am asking you if you have any suggestions to make.

A PLEA FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Swami: I suggest that the enquiry by this Court may be adjourned till the decision of the case in which the members of the G. K. Union are appearing as accused is made.

The Chairman: Why?

Mr. Swami: Supposing the leaders of the G. K. Union are imprisoned for the alleged offences then the question of further representation of the G. K. Union will have to be considered by its Managing Committee, in whose absence this Court will not be able to consider the dispute

The Chairman asked Mr. Mody to give his views on this subject.

Mr. Mody: If the Court comes to the conclusion that it should not proceed with the work in the absence of the G. K. Union as one of the contending parties, then I think Mr. Mayekar's evidence should not be preceded with to-day. But at the same time I should like to make certain other suggestions.

The Chairman: Do you support Mr. Swamy's suggestion?

Mr. Mody: I think we should not go on with Mr. Mayekar's evidence to-day.

THE QUESTION BEFORE COURT.

The Chairman: The question before the court is whether the enquiry should be adjourned, and if so to what date. I should have thought that a Trade Union organisation like the Girni Kamgar Union should have been able to send some other representatives if some of their officrs were busy elsewhere.

Mr. Mody: When the old leaders of the G. K. Union were arrested and taken away to Meerut, others took their place. I am told that this Union has got on its Committee as many as twenty members. I submit they should have made some arrangement to send some one to-day.

The Chairman: Having once appeared before the Court and announced their decision to take part in the inquiry I think as a matter of respect to the Court the G. K. Union should at any rate have sent somebody to intimate to us the reason of their inability to attend and ask for an adjournment, in which case the Court would have considered it.

Mr. Mody: Sir, I must object to the attitude taken up by the G. K. Union.

The Chairman: There is no question of protest.

Mr. Mody: What I want to say is that we have been brought here four or five times and we have not gone any further from the first two meetings. I must raise a strong protest.....

The Chairman: There is no question of protest. If any adjournment is granted it is in the discretion of this Court. There is no need to bring heat into this matter.

"A CONTEMPTUOUS REFUSAL."

Mr. Mody: We have come here four or five times and the proceedings are adjourned continually. The G. K. Union has neither come nor intimated the reason for their absence. I think they are contemptuously refusing to take notice of this Court.

Chairman: You say "contemptuously." but we do not know that it is so.

Mr. Mody: I say that it is so.

Chairman: I didn't say so. What I said was that having once announced their decision to participate they should have intimated to this Court that they were unable to attend giving reasons

Mr. Mody wanted to know how long this will continue.

COURT'S RULING.

After consultation with his colleagues the Chairman gave his ruling adjourning the Court to Saturday 11 a.m. He said: "Having regard to the suggestion of the parties who are present here as regards the undesirability of proceeding with the evidence in the absence of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union, and in regard to the fact that they were informed that these representatives may have been detained and prevented fro putting their appearances in this court owing to their being engaged in other proceedings, we are disposed to adjourn this Court further until Saturday next 11 a.m. We shall take steps in the meantime to endeavour to communicate with the executive of the G. K. Union and find out from them whether they intend to appear further in the enquiry and if so when they will be able to attend. We regret that no communication has been received from the G. K. Union to explain from their own point of view what the position is. We have had no communication from them since the letter received after the terminatio nof the sitting of last Saturday."

The Court then adjourned to Saturday.

YOUTH LEAGUE PROCESSION

Mr. Yusuf Meherally addressing from a hack victoria on Girgaum Road as the Youth League Boycott Procession is on the march.

Mill Strike in Bombay

LOCAL GOVT. PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION AT SIMLA

SIMLA, July 17.

Proposals of the Bombay Government arising out of the strike situation in Bombay are now under the consideration of the Government of India whose early decision is expected shortly. There was a meeting of the Executive Council of the Viceroy yesterday at which all the members with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief were present.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CITY FATHERS IN PURDAH

PROTECTING OFFICIALS FROM PRESS CRITICISM

CALCUTTA, July 17.

For the first time in the Corporation's history, it decided to meet 'in camera' to-day excluding the Press and public to consider the question of further extension of service of Dr. T. N. Mazumder as the Health Officer of the city.

This step was taken, the Mayor said, to protect their officers from newspaper criticism as such discussions in the past had certainly some effect on the morale of the administration.

The House spent two hours over the point and adjourned till Friday without coming to any decision.—Free Press.

EXPLOSION IN MADRAS FACTORY

8 PERSONS DEAD

MADRAS, July 17.

One more injured in connection with explosion in Vyasarpadi pyrotechnic factory died in the General Hospital this morning bringing the death-roll to 8 including all the four women workers involved in the tragedy. Very little hope is entertained about the only survivor who is still lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE ADJOURNED TILL TUESDAY

Application for Transfer to another Court to be made

LAHORE, July 17.

There were several small incidents before proceedings in the alleged conspiracy case began to-day. The crowd outside the court room was warned not to shout, otherwise they would be beaten by police. Policemen with small lathies in hand stood in a line on one side of the road and the crowd on the other. It looked as though there was going to be a scuffle between the crowd and the police. Fortunately, however, the crowd kept quiet. Accused were taken into the court-room shouting: "Long live Revolution". When the accused reached the Court room they protested against the new arrangements of hand-cuffing each one of the accused, who was held by a policeman and seating one constable between two accused. Bhagatsingh who acted as spokesman of the accused said that instead of relaxing restrictions on them stronger ones had been imposed on them.

The Magistrate said that this was a measure taken for safety.

Bhagatsingh: If you are going to take this measure we cannot take any part in this case.

Another accused: I think it would be better if we are kept in jail and you go on with the proceedings.

At this stage a European D.S.P. exchanged hot words with the accused, one of whom retorted "We will teach you a lesson for your words; shut up". It was then announced that Mr. P. N. Kaul was willing to act as counsel for Mr. Dutt and Mr. Kaul would arrange the remuneration that he would get from Government with Mr. Cardon Noad, Prosecution Counsel.

Mr. Amardas, counsel for Bhagatsingh, said he would apply for the transfer of the case to another court after consultations with all the other accused with the exception of Agyaram and Desraj who also had signified their intention of putting in an application for transfer of the case.

The Magistrate therefore adjourned the proceedings till the 23rd instant giving the accused seven days to more the authorities concerned for the transfer of the case.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH'S PROTEST

"SHUT UP," RETORTS POLICE OFFICIAL

LAHORE, July 17.

When Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Pector proceeded to apply handcuffs to Bhagat Singh, he said he would not submit to it until the Magistrate issued orders on the question. At this Mr. Hamilton Hardinge, Senior Superintendent of Police, is said to have told Bhagat Singh, "Shut up."

"What do you mean by that" roared Bhagat Singh. "To-day we are in handcuffs; to-morrow we may be free."

The Magistrate referred the incident to the Jail authorities for creating rowdyism in the Court, taking up an assaulting attitude towards the Police to be proceeded with according to the Jail Rules. The supply of newspapers to the accused and the interviews with them have been stopped by order of the Magistrate.

The accused left the Court shouting "Long live Revolution," etc.

All along the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Additional District Magistrate were present to-day.—Free Press.

TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST ACCUSED

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S LETTER TO JAIL AUTHORITIES

LAHORE, July 17.

After the Court adjourned today, the Special Magistrate addressed a letter to the Jail authorities asking them to take disciplinary action against the accused under the Jail Manual for their attitude during to-day's proceedings.—A.P.

DUTT HAS HIGH TEMPERATURE

GROWS VERY WEAK

LAHORE, July 17.

Dutt, one of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, is reported to be having high temperature, which has reached 100.2 to-day. He has grown so weak that he cannot move his arms even.—Free Press.

PROCESSION TO HONOUR DUTT AND BHAGAT SINGH

MORE COLLECTIONS FOR "CONSPIRACY" CASE DEFENCE

LAHORE, July 17.

The sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected by the Congress workers for the defence of the conspiracy case, by house to house visits in a procession during the last three days.

There was a demonstration in connection with the hunger strike of Dutt and Bhagat Singh. A large number of ladies also joined the procession in which red banners bearing the photos of Dutt and Bhagat Singh were carried.—Free Press.

MRS. NAIDU IN BERLIN

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY INDIAN RESIDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 16.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived yesterday evening here from London. She was received by Mr. Chattopadhya Mr. Naidu, Mr. Namhiar, Mr. Shaikh, Hon. Secretary, Hindusthan Association, and other gentlemen. On behalf of the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe Mr. Shaikh presented flowers and welcomed Mrs. Naidu to Berlin.

In the evening the Association had organised a big meeting at the Humboldt-haus, where Mr. Burns was to speak on the "British Labour Government and Indian Independence". Mrs. Naidu being requested by the Hon. Secretary to preside on this occasion she kindly consented to do so in spite of being tired.

LABOURS' PIOUS TALK.

The attendance at this meeting was very big and Mr. Burns spoke on the above subject. He said, "there will be very important developments in India during the regime of the Labour Government in England, and impressed upon the audience that the pious and so-called spirit of good-will towards Indian aspirations for Self-government and Independence will be used by the above Government against the Indian Independence."

INDIA MUST DEPEND ON HER OWN STRENGTH.

Mrs. Naidu who rose to speak said: "India I believe will not get any sort of help from any party (political) of England in her fight for Independence. She pointed out that at the present moment India is not the India of 1924 that believed in the so-called friendship of the Labour Party which rewarded her by the Bengal Ordinance." She concluded saying that India would only be free if she depends upon her own will and strength."

BOMBAY'S NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY

Rao Bahadur Naik's Protest Against Exclusion of Bardoli

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C., who is at present in Bombay in connection with the meetings of the Bombay Central Cotton Committee was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the Government's decision not to give effect to the Revision Settlements of any Talukas other than Bardoli and Chorasi in which the revised rates have not yet been levied until the settlements have been re-examined in the light of the new principle which would now be adopted. Rao Bahadur Naik considers that the decision is a wise, statesmanlike and bold step on the part of His Excellency and his Government. He proceeded: "This is what the members of the Legislative Council have been asking for the last five years. In spite of the two resolutions passed by the Council the Government, without giving any heed to them, have been making and introducing Revision Settlements in various Talukas of this Presidency. While I welcome this decision of the Government I cannot understand why Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas have been excluded from this concession. It is true that a Special Inquiry Committee was appointed to inquire into the Revision Settlement of these two Talukas and on the recommendations of this Committee the rates for these Talukas have been sanctioned by the Government. But the officers of this Inquiry had to conduct the inquiry within the four corners of the present Land Revenue Code and the rules framed thereunder and consequently they had to base their recommendations on the existing principles of the Revision Settlement. Now that an amendment of the Land Revenue Code is proposed to be brought forward which will change or modify not only the principles of Revision Settlement, but also the pitch of assessment it is but proper that Bardoli and Chorasi should have been given the same treatment as other Talukas. What I am suggesting is that revised assessment should not be introduced in these Talukas also. I shall now give one or two instances in support of my argument. Suppose if profit of agriculture is adopted by the Council as a basis of assessment, these Talukas will have a good case not only for any enhancement but for considerable reduction. Suppose on the contrary the rental is adopted as the basis of assessment and pitch of assessment is limited to 25 per cent. of the rental, these Talukas will have a strong case for reduction as at present recommendations have been based by the Special Inquiry officers on the basis of 50 per cent. of the rental."

Regarding the exclusion of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas from the scope of Government's decision, Rao Bahadur Naik said: "The last paragraph of the letter containing Government's assurance should be made applicale to Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas and that revised assessment should not be given effect to. I should say that this decision of the Government should be made applicable to all Talukas of the Presidency where revision settlement have been made or introduced since 1924."

BOMBAY M. L. C. IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED INSTITUTION OF FALSE CASE

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Prabhatsingh Devsinghji, Raghubha Bhojrajji and Kala Amiji three talukdars of Rojka Dhandhuka taluka submitted to-day an application in the Sessions Court to take action under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code against Sheth Amratlal, M.L.C., and seven others for instituting a false and fabricated case against them on account of "acute differences in political creed." "It is high time," the applicants say in their application, "that those who exploit political differences and prostitute their intelligence and capacity to prosecute their secute their political opponents by false and fabricated charges should be called to account by the stern hand of the law." The applicants were recently charged with an offence under Section 330 I.P.C. and were acquitted by the Sessions Judge who remarked that the complainant in the case was supported throughout the case, obviously false, by one Sheth Amratlal a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the supposed interest of the political party to which he belonged.—A. P.

WOOLLEY UNBEATEN WITH 95

LONDON, July 16.

In the England second innings Bowle scored 46 and Woolley remained unbeaten with 95.

BHARATPUR BANS "UNHAPPY INDIA"

LAHORE, July 17.

The Bharat reports that the Bharatpore State has banned the entry of Lala Lajpatrai's book, "Unhappy India", into that State.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Harl Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.